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LIAO CHENGZHI LEAVES SECRETLY FOR U.S. MEDICAL TREATMENT

OW160840 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 16 KYODA--Liao Chengzhi, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, left here in secret for the United States via Japan around last Wednesday to receive medical treatment, a reliable source in Beijing said Sunday.

Liao underwent a surgical operation to remove a gall stone last year, but he has since rarely appeared in public. There has been a rumor that he is suffering from heart disease.

Liao is a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and also one of the vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament). He is also known as a top ranking Chinese official in charge of Overseas Chinese.

The reliable source said Liao was greeted by ranking officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry at the Tokyo International Airport at Narita. Liao stayed at a hotel near Narita Airport until around last Friday and Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira sent him flowers at the hotel, the source said.

ANNEX TO U.S.-SINO HYDROELECTRIC PROTOCOL SIGNED

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)--Annex One to the protocol between the Chinese and U.S. governments on cooperation in hydroelectric power and related water resource management was signed here this morning.

Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli attended the signing ceremony. Signing the annex were Li Rui, leader of the Chinese hydroelectric power delegation and vice-minister of power industry, and S. David Freeman, leader of the U.S. hydroelectric power delegation and chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The annex stipulates the following: The two sides will cooperate scientifically and technologically in hydroelectric power and related water resource management on China's Hongshui River, in the Longtan and Datengxia hydroelectric power projects, multi-purpose development technology of the three-gorge project, the Ertan hydroelectric power project, and scientific and technical research on regulating the Chang Jiang.

After the signing ceremony, Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met with the U.S. hydroelectric power delegation. The two sides said they were pleased with the good relations of cooperation between Chinese and U.S. hydroelectric power departments, and they hoped that these relations would be developed and strengthened.

Present were Liu Lanbo, Chinese minister of power industry, and Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO OBSERVER ON SOVIET 'HINTS' OF WITHDRAWAL

HK160551 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 80 p 6 HK

[Observer's article: "The Correct Way To Solve the Afghan Question"]

[Text] The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has caused international tension and posed a grave threat to world peace. How to solve the Afghan question and put a stop to Soviet aggression has become a matter of universal concern throughout the world.

The fundamental cause of the Afghan question is the Soviet aggression against that country. To push its hegemonic global strategy, the Soviet Union acted without regard to the principles governing international relations and brazenly sent troops to occupy Afghanistan and barbarically suppress the Afghan people, in a vain attempt to turn that country into a springboard for expansion toward east Asia and the Persian Gulf region. Hence, to solve the Afghan question, it is necessary to withdraw all the Soviet troops from the country. It is absolutely impermissible to tolerate and connive at the aggressors or allow them to resort to methods such as playing for time, putting forward preconditions and retaining part of their forces there, as a means to attain their aims of aggression. The resolutions of the urgent UN special meeting and the special meeting of Islamic foreign ministers, which demanded that the Soviet Union immediately withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan, precisely express this basic principle.

However, far from carrying out these resolutions, the Soviet Union has attempted to describe its aggressive actions as "assistance" for Afghanistan, and has announced that it will be "prepared to withdraw" only if other countries "put a complete stop to" their "intervention" in Afghanistan. People have long pointed out that these Soviet assertions in putting forward preconditions for withdrawal are actually a vain attempt to slander others as interfering in Afghanistan in order to whitewash its own crimes of aggression and then proceed to brazenly continue to increase the number of its troops in Afghanistan and carry out bloody suppression of the Afghan people's struggle against aggression. If this scheme succeeds, the Soviet Union could announce at any time that it cannot withdraw its forces because external "intervention" has not "completely ceased." Obviously the Soviet "readiness to withdraw" actually means no withdrawal for an unlimited period.

The Soviet Union has recently hinted through various channels that it is willing to discuss the Afghan question with other countries; so long as the other countries "guarantee" or "guarantee to respect" the "neutrality" of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will be "prepared to withdraw." This further Soviet argument which puts forward preconditions for withdrawal is a cunning scheme for killing several birds with one stone.

First, if any country "guarantees" or "guarantees to respect" with the Soviet Union the "neutrality" of Afghanistan, it will be in a position of sharing responsibility with the Soviet Union for the Afghan affair, and that would be tantamount to accepting the Soviet excuses for its aggression against Afghanistan.

Second, the Soviet Union could drag out the talks to gain time in order to carry out large-scale sweeps in Afghanistan, to wipe out the Afghan people's resistance, and to consolidate its control over the country.

Third, under the pretext of holding talks, the Soviet Union could ease the pressure of world opinion on it to withdraw, sabotage the worldwide sanctions against it, and create differences of opinion among the countries opposing Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, destroying them one by one.

Fourth, under the pretext of "guaranteeing" or "guaranteeing to respect" the "neutrality" of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union could restrict and block the support of the people of various countries for the Afghan people's just struggle against aggression.

Fifth, during a long period of talks, the Soviet Union could set up puppets in Afghanistan, arrange "advisers," deploy special agents, and elaborately create an Afghanistan which, while nominally "neutral," is actually a Soviet satellite, and have an easy conscience in bringing Afghanistan into her sphere of influence under the "guarantee" of various countries.

Finally, the Soviet Union could apply this method of "solving" the Afghan question to other regions, and make it into a new form of aggression and expansion.

Very clearly, the aim of the current Soviet hints about first negotiating and then withdrawing is to avoid withdrawing, or to withdraw without letting Afghanistan go. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not an expedient measure but an act of aggression taken after repeatedly weighing the pros and cons. This invasion has been resisted by the Afghan people, condemned by world opinion, and opposed by the people in the Soviet Union. However, since it has not yet suffered a major setback, the Soviet Union will certainly not be willing to withdraw its troops or to let Afghanistan go. All her utterances on withdrawing troops are aimed at beating others at their own game, and are a strategic trick played in order to gain its objective of aggression.

It is obvious that any proposal capable of providing a genuine solution of the Afghan question must embody the following three principles:

First, as the Soviet Union is trying its utmost to repeal the resolutions of UNGA and the conference of Islamic countries calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the two resolutions should be adhered to and no retreat should be made from these resolutions. The withdrawal of Soviet troops should not have any preconditions attached, nor should it become part of a package solution.

Second, as the Soviet Union is trying hard to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to continue its control of that country in the name of international "guarantee," it must be insisted that Afghanistan's internal affairs be settled only by the Afghan people themselves. No one should compel the Afghan people to accept the fait accompli created by Soviet invasion, nor should anyone impose anything on the Afghan people behind their back.

Third, as the Soviet Union is trying every means to crush the Afghan people's resistance and stop the peoples from providing assistance to the Afghan people so as to consolidate its control of Afghanistan, all the countries of the world and their people must firmly support the Afghan people's current struggle against the Soviet occupation troops. To pave the way for the Soviet withdrawal, they are dutybound to actively support the Afghan people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and resisting foreign aggression. Any attacks describing the peoples' support as interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are nothing but despicable vilifications hurled at international justice.

Stopping Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and striking at the arrogance of Soviet hegemonism constitutes a severe struggle. The Soviet Union is a fierce and cunning aggressor, and only by upholding the three principles mentioned above can she be prevented from taking advantage of the good intentions of the peoples and attaining her aggressive aims. The world situation is tense. So long as all peace-loving nations are bold and skillful in struggle, and maintain vigilance while keeping cool heads, victory can certainly be won in the cause of safeguarding world peace.

KOREAN MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETS 13 MAR

OW141235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)--The month-long large-scale, U.S.-South Korea war exercises, "Team Spirit-80", beginning March first, "are real war manoeuvres and all-round attack operations exercises aimed at expeditiously throwing U.S. mobile forces into the Korean front" in gross violation of the Korean armistice agreement, said Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, at the commission's 399th meeting held in Panmunjom yesterday, according to KCNA.

He added that the holding of such large-scale war exercises "is also a criminal act increasing tension in Korea and an unpardonable guilty act hindering the progress of the North-South dialogue and laying artificial obstacles in the way of Korea's peaceful reunification". The major general pointed out that "even though the enemy tries hard to justify it; war preparations, while talking about defence and 'peace' and spreading a rumor about 'threat from the North', it can in no way mislead the world public." "Today the danger of war in our country comes not from the Northern part of Korea but from the Southern part of Korea," he stressed.

He strongly demanded that "the enemy side immediately cease the large-scale war exercises being conducted in South Korea in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement and promptly ship out of there the illegally introduced military personnel, weapons and equipment."

Beijing in Korean Report

SK151100 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 15 Mar 80 SK

[Text] According to KCNA, the 399th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on 13 March at the request of the Korean and Chinese side.

At this meeting Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean and Chinese side, strongly denounced the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet armed forces for violating the armistice agreement by staging a large-scale military exercise and infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace over the coastal area of the northern half of Korea. Major General Han then said that, if the United States, ignoring the lesson of history and continuously remaining in South Korea, tries to make the division of Korea permanent and strengthen its war preparations by means of strength [silyokuiro], it will achieve no good results for itself.

KHIIEU SAMPHAN-LED KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO DPRK

Beijing Korean Report on Visit

SK150320 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 14 Mar 80 SK

[Text] On 14 March, in the upper part of page 6, RENMIN RIBAO, under the headline "President Kim Il-song Receives Prime Minister Khieu Samphan," carried a report on the 12 March reception by the DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song of the Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation led by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea.

The paper also reported on the luncheon President Kim Il-song arranged in honor of the Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation led by Kheiu Samphan.

At the same time, the paper carried a picture showing the scene of the reception by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation led by Prime Minister Kheiu Samphan.

Departure from Pyongyang

OWL41233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Kheiu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea left here this morning by special plane, winding up his friendship visit to Korea. The prime minister, who is also president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, had been here heading a government delegation on a 4-day visit.

The Kampuchean prime minister had talks with President Kim Il-song and Premier Yi Chong-ok on separate occasions in a friendly atmosphere and was accorded warm hospitality.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae as well as leading members of various departments under the Administration Council and of mass organizations. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian was also present.

PRC, DPRK SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL IN PYONGYANG

OWL41535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA)--A protocol on goods exchange for 1980 was signed here today between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the signing ceremony were Korean Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade Kye Ung-tae and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian. The protocol was signed by Chen Jie, head of the visiting Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and Han Su-kil, head of the Korean Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

The Chinese delegation led by Chen Jie arrived here on March 11.

HAN NIANLONG LEAVES BEIJING FOR CONSULTATIONS IN JAPAN

OWL51608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, left here by air for Japan today for the first regular meeting of consultation between high-level foreign ministry officials of China and Japan.

The consultation will be held in accordance with the agreement reached between the Chinese and Japanese governments during Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China last December.

Han Nianlong was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida.

ULANHU HOSTS BANQUET FOR JAPANESE DIET GROUP

OW141808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese and Japanese parliamentary leaders this evening joined in pledging unremitting efforts to advance friendship between the two countries and two peoples. Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Yoshimi Furui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, also expressed satisfaction at the rapid progress of Sino-Japanese friendship in recent years. They were speaking at a banquet given by Ulanhu for the delegation from the league led by Mr. Furui.

Last month Mr. Furui was elected chairman and Susumu Kobayashi, Yichiro Watanabe, Eiichi Nagasue, Seiichi Tagawa and Kazuo Shionoya were elected vice-chairmen of the league. All except Seiichi Tagawa, who is tied down by official duties, are on the delegation which arrived here yesterday.

Addressing the banquet, Ulanhu paid tribute to Mr. Furui for coming to China along with his vice-chairmen immediately after the elections to develop friendly relations between the two countries. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu congratulated Mr. Furui on his recent election as chairman and on the setting up of a new leading body of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship. Ulanhu also spoke highly of the great contribution made by ex-chairmen of the league, Aichiro Fujiyama and Seigo Hamano, to the enhancement of friendly relations between the two countries. He expressed confidence that the new leading body led by Mr. Furui would make new contributions to the promotion of bilateral friendly cooperation and the defence of peace in Asia and the world over. He expressed his hope for the continuing development of the Dietmen's League and friendly relations between China and Japan.

Mr. Furui in his reply recalled the path that had been taken by the two countries in their relations over the past two years, noting that their friendship was an irresistible historical trend. He praised the Chinese people for their great goal of achieving the four modernizations by the end of the century, and expressed the belief that they would reach this goal. Speaking of the turbulent international situation, Mr. Furui said that Japan and China should join in the defence of Asian peace.

Also present were Luo Qingchang, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Liu Xiwen, vice-minister of foreign trade; Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

PRC'S TOKYO ENVOY PARTY--Tokyo, 11 Mar--Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu had held a cocktail party here this evening congratulating Yoshimi Furui on his assumption of the office of chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship. Among the 130 Japanese dietmen present at the party were Ken Yasui, president of the House of Councillors; Haruo Okada, deputy-speaker of the House of Representatives; Aichiro Fujiyama and Seigo Hamano, former first and second chairmen of the league. Hisao Kuroda, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, and leading members of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association were also present at the party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS

OWI1117 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, strongly protesting the Vietnamese authorities' continuously aggravating the tense situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and deliberately undermining the relations between the two countries.

The note says: For some time recently, while intensifying their war of aggression against Kampuchea and threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese authorities have further stepped up their activities to oppose China and excite hatred against her and aggravated the tense situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. In the first 2 months alone this year, the Vietnamese side carried out more than 360 armed provocations against China's border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan. Since the beginning of March, such provocations have only become more frequent. Particularly serious was that, between 1000 and 1630 on 7 March, Vietnamese armed personnel went so far as to open fire repeatedly on motor vehicles driving on the highway in the Xiaohekou area, Hekou County, Yunnan Province, China, destroying five Chinese motor vehicles, killing one Chinese driver and wounding two others. On 11 March, Vietnamese armed personnel again opened fire on Chinese border residents in the (Laoka) area, Hekou County, Yunnan Province, killing three on the spot.

The note says: The above-mentioned actions of the Vietnamese side fully prove that it is precisely the Vietnamese authorities who have continuously aggravated the tense situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and deliberately undermined the relations between the two countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese side against these provocations and demands that the Vietnamese side immediately stop all provocative actions against China and return the abducted Chinese personnel. Otherwise, the Vietnamese side must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

RENMIN RIBAO ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE

HK141010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 80 p 2 HK

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Wang Rongjiu and Wang Zhiguang: "Premier Khieu Samphan Expresses Determination To Uphold Great National Unity and Expel Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] At a press conference held on the morning of 11 March, answering questions raised by our reporters, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, said that the people of Kampuchea are determined to carry out a protracted struggle and they will surely win the final victory in their struggle against the aggressors.

Dwelling on the latest domestic developments since the promulgation last September of the political program of the Kampuchean Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said that they have already abrogated the Constitution of 1976 and taken the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union as the basic program during the period of resisting Vietnamese aggressors. The government was reorganized and patriotic and democratic personages of various circles have been drawn into the government. His Excellency Thiounn Thioum is an industrialist who has joined the reorganized government. They will continue to expand the government, and their political program enjoys the support of the masses.

Prime Minister Khieu Samphan strongly condemned the towering crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea. He said the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea is not an ordinary war of aggression in that the Vietnamese troops not only kill Kampuchean military personnel and youths who resist them, but also mass murder innocent people. They not only kill people with weapons, but also sabotage the economy and production, bringing starvation, adopt a policy of starving people and murdering them with poison and poisonous gas. The humanitarian relief goods from international organizations have been sent to Phnom Penh, but the Vietnamese aggressors refuse to distribute them to the people in the enemy-occupied areas. They only give a nominal portion of the goods to some of the city residents to hoodwink the public and deceive the world. The people in the countryside are given no humanitarian relief goods at all and many have died of hunger. In the Vietnamese-occupied areas, some villages which formerly had 100 households have now been reduced to 30 or 40 or, at most, 40 to 50 households.

Looking forward to the future of the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan pointed out that although Vietnam and the Soviet Union are facing great difficulties, they will not easily abandon the puppet they are fostering. The just struggle of the Kampuchean people has won international support. Of course, the Kampuchean people have to surmount many difficulties and make great sacrifices. However, the Vietnamese are also encountering greater difficulties. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said with full confidence that they firmly believe they will eventually expel the Vietnamese aggressors and win the final victory in their struggle against the aggressors.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM DPRK

AFP Report

OW150758 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (AFP)--Total secrecy surrounds the current stay here of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. Twenty-four hours after his return to Beijing from Pyongyang neither the Chinese Government nor the "Democratic Kampuchea" Embassy have given the slightest hint of Mr. Khieu's activities.

Only a few days ago Mr. Khieu had talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng and senior Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping.

Representatives here of Democratic Kampuchea--the Khmer Rouge regime ousted from Phnom Penh in January last year by Vietnamese forces--said they had no idea when Mr. Khieu would leave Beijing. The Khmer Rouge leader arrived in the Chinese capital last Sunday. On Tuesday he went to Pyongyang where he had talks with North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW151752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met here this afternoon with Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and gave a dinner in his honour. They had a cordial conversation.

Among the guests from Democratic Kampuchea present on the occasion were Minister of Economy and Finance Thicoun Thicoum, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Keat Chhon, and Ambassador to China Pech Cheang. Also present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Liu Huaqing, and Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao.

HUANG HUA LEAVES MANILA FOR VISIT TO MALAYSIA

Departure From Manila

OW141527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Manila, March 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told newsmen at the airport here today that his visit to the Philippines is a great success. "It would be conducive to coordinating the actions of our two countries with regard to international affairs," he said.

Summing up his 3-day official friendly visit to the Philippines, Huang Hua said: "Though my stay here is brief, I feel that the exchanges of views and discussions have helped to enhance our mutual understanding and enabled each side to gain a deep understanding of the other side's views on the issues of common concern with regard to the international situation." Huang Hua expressed the belief that "with the expansion of the Philippine economic and cultural progress, there is a good prospect for the expansion of trade ties and economic cooperation between our two countries."

Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos gave a luncheon today in honour of Huang Hua and his party. Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos took time out to accompany Huang Hua personally to visit the Philippine Trade Exhibition Center and a housing project in metro Manila on March 12.

On March 12, Huang Hua called on Minister of National Defense of the Philippines Juan Ponce Enrile and had a friendly talk with him. Huang Hua was entertained to dinner by Enrile yesterday evening.

The Chinese guest also toured Baguio, a mountain city known for its beautiful scenery and visited the Philippine military academy there. This morning, Huang Hua visited a geothermal project in Laguna Province.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1416 GMT on 14 March, in a similar report, begins as follows: "Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his delegation ended their 3-day official and friendly visit in the Philippines and left Manila for Kuala Lumpur by airplane this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, Philippine Vice Foreign Minister Jose Ingles, Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Xinren, and the Thai ambassador and Malaysian charge d'affaires a.i. to the Philippines." The same report, at the end of the first paragraph, adds: "Our two sides have common interests--to defend world peace and peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and in Southeast Asia," he said.]

Arrival in Malaysia

OW141803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1704 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here from the Philippines this evening for a three-day visit to Malaysia.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Huang Hua said that he was returning the visit of Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen to China. He said that during his visit he would exchange views with his Malaysian counterpart on international issues as well as on bilateral relations between China and Malaysia. He expressed the conviction that this kind of exchange of viewpoints would be conducive to peace and stability in the region and to world peace. It would also help promote the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

The Chinese foreign minister was greeted at the airport by Rithauddeen and other officials of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry.

Talks With Rithauddeen

OW151846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 15 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen this morning and afternoon.

In the talks, they expressed their satisfaction over the development in bilateral relations and they had unanimous or similar viewpoints on major international issues.

Participating in the talks were diplomats of the two countries.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1227 GMT on 16 March transmits a similar report on the talks, which substitutes the following for the last paragraph: "The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. The foreign ministers of the two countries discussed bilateral relations between China and Malaysia as well as international and regional questions. Attending on the Malaysian side were (Sei Tatu), secretary general of Foreign Ministry, and Tallala, Malaysia's new ambassador to China. Also attending the talks were Ye Chengzhang, Chinese ambassador to Malaysia, and Shen Ping, director of Asian Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."]

Kuala Lumpur Banquet

OW161841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 Mar--Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen gave a banquet on 15 March in honor of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. In their banquet speeches, the two foreign ministers said that the friendly exchange of views between them would help to enhance their mutual understanding and strengthen relations between the two countries.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Rithauddeen stressed that the current international situation is tense, holding that in accordance with the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and "particularly under conditions in which people of various countries have the right to determine their own destinies without outside interference, every effort should be made to find a peaceful solution on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and without interference and subversion and without resorting to armed force to settle disputes."

He said: In Southeast Asia, "There is still a very real danger that the conflict in Indo-china could spill over into the neighboring countries and erupt into a wider conflagration. Malaysia stands ready to help in finding a peaceful solution acceptable to all parties of the conflict."

In dealing with the situation in Afghanistan, Rithauddeen stressed that Malaysia cannot be oblivious to the large-scale outside armed intervention in Afghanistan which poses a grave threat to the peace and stability of that region in particular and to international peace and security in general.

Foreign Minister Rithauddeen was delighted at the steady development of relations between Malaysia and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. He said: "Malaysia is willing to have our relations develop continuously in this direction."

In his speech, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "The Chinese people, like the Malaysian people, earnestly hope that there will be a peaceful international environment so that they will be able to devote their time to economic construction. However, harsh facts indicate that this world has become increasingly turbulent. With the independence and sovereignty of one country after another being grossly trampled upon, millions of people are plunged into dire misery. During the past year in particular, Democratic Kampuchea has been subjected to the savage aggression and occupation perpetrated by foreign troops, the Afghan people have suffered brutal suppression at the hands of foreign aggressors and peace in Asia and the world at large has been gravely endangered."

He said: "in the face of this situation, Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries, upholding principles and justice and working actively to defend the UN Charter and the norms of international relations, have firmly opposed aggression and interference, thus winning the high appraisal of the peace-loving people of the world."

He pointed out: "The UN General Assembly and the conference of foreign ministers of Muslim countries have adopted resolutions strongly condemning the aggressors and demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops, reflecting the just stand of all peace-loving countries and their people. The Chinese Government and people are resolutely striving for the implementation of the above resolutions."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua emphatically pointed out that in recent years Malaysia has worked unremittingly for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. He said: "The ASEAN countries have now become an important force in safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia. The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish that the ASEAN countries may enjoy prosperity and stability and make a still greater contribution in defending the cause of peace."

Among those attending the banquet were Lee San Choong, minister of labor and manpower [as received]; Paul Leong, minister of primary industries; and other top Malaysian officials. Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang was also present.

The banquet was permeated with a cordial atmosphere of friendship. Malaysian artists presented a varied and interesting program of Malaysian dances at the banquet.

Further Report on Banquet

0W160139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, March 15 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen gave a dinner party tonight in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who is paying an official visit here.

Speaking at the dinner, Rithauddeen said that the exchange of views between the two countries bears testimony to our mutual desire to continue to develop our bilateral relations. Rithauddeen described his talks with Huang Hua today as very friendly and fruitful.

He continued that Malaysia and other ASEAN countries have attached much importance to the realization of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. He called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In his speech Huang Hua stressed that there is a long-standing traditional friendship between China and Malaysia. "Over the last few years, our exchanges in the fields of trade, culture and sports have expanded steadily and there has been a gradual increase in the number of two-way visits."

"The Malaysian people have achieved remarkable successes in their economic development, and we can usefully learn and benefit from much of their experience. The Chinese Government and people appreciate the Malaysian Government's foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment." "I am sure that through the joint efforts of our two governments Sino-Malaysian relations will grow continuously on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence," Huang Hua added.

On the international situation, Huang Hua said, "Since the issuance of the declaration of the neutralization of Southeast Asia in Kuala Lumpur in 1971, Malaysia has worked unremittingly for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia free from outside interference. In recent years, it has kept in close contact with the other ASEAN countries in a major effort to strengthen regional cooperation, and has worked energetically to establish or develop relations between ASEAN and other international organisations. As a result, Malaysia's international standing has risen steadily."

Among those attending the dinner were Lee San Choon, minister of communications [as received], Paul Leong, minister of primary industries and other top Malaysian officials. Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Cheng Zhang was also present.

Talks With Malaysian Prime Minister

0W161602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 16 Mar 80 0W

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 16 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua this evening reviewed with satisfaction bilateral relations and exchanged views on international issues of common concern including the Indochina and southwest Asian situation.

The prime minister received Huang Hua and had a cordial and friendly talk with him at the Parliament House. He told the Chinese minister that such exchange of views on issues of common interest is necessary and useful. He wished China success in her modernization efforts.

Among those present were Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang.

Malaysian Reportage

For non-communist media accounts of the visit by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Kuala Lumpur beginning on 14 March see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 14 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

XIAO KE-LED MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS PAKISTAN

Departs Beijing 14 Mar

OW141631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)--A Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence, left here by air this afternoon for a visit to Pakistan. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yang Yong, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Brigadier A.G. Abid, defence and army attache at the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, left in company of the delegation. Pakistan Ambassador to China Mohammed Yunus was also present at the airport. Yesterday evening, Ambassador Yunus gave a dinner for all members of the delegation.

Arrives in Islamabad

OW150114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, March 14 (XINHUA)--The Chinese military goodwill delegation headed by Xiao Ke, vice-minister of defence, arrived here this evening for a six-day official visit to Pakistan. Talks will start tomorrow morning. It is said the talks will include the situation in Afghanistan and the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two armies of China and Pakistan. The delegation will also call on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The Chinese delegation was greeted at the airport by Lieutenant General Ghulam Jillani Khan, secretary general of the Defence Ministry; Major General Kamal Matinuodin, acting director general of the joint staff; Major General S.F.S. Lodi, chief of the General Staff; Major General Ahmed Kamal Khan and other high ranking officers of the three services. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and military attache of the Chinese Embassy Lin Fengshan were also present.

Xiao Ke Pledges Support

OW160148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW

["China Supports Pakistan Safeguarding Sovereignty, States Chinese Vice Defence Minister"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, March 15 (XINHUA)--China's Vice Defence Minister Xiao Ke said this evening "The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army firmly stand on the side of Pakistan which is under direct threat of Soviet aggression and expansion, and resolutely support the Pakistani people and army in their just struggle for safeguarding their state sovereignty and territorial integrity." Xiao Ke was speaking at a dinner party given by Pakistan's Secretary General of the Defence Ministry Lt. General Ghulam Jillani Khan here this evening in honour of the Chinese military goodwill delegation headed by Xiao Ke.

He said, "Soviet expansionism has greatly affected world peace and stability, and directly threatened independence and security of the whole region." He appealed to "all countries and people upholding justice to unite and make unremitting efforts in the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace". He said, "The unique way out to solve the Afghan problem is to strictly implement the resolutions on Afghan situation adopted at the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly and the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries. The Soviet Union must withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally. Afghan internal affairs should be decided by the Afghan people. No foreign state is allowed to impose its will upon them."

"The struggle the Afghan people are waging is a just struggle against Soviet aggressors. The support to the Afghan people in their struggle against Soviet aggression by countries and people over the world is just. It is nothing to do with interference in Afghan internal affairs, let alone to make it as a pretext for its further aggression."

He also praised the Pakistani people for their unremitting efforts in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and in maintaining peace and stability in this region. He said China and Pakistan "are facing the same task: That is to oppose hegemonism, resist foreign aggression, subversion and interference, seek for peaceful international environment, so as to build our countries."

Lt. General Ghulam Jillani Khan said at the dinner party "for some time, alarming events have taken place in certain areas of Asia and elsewhere. They smack of hegemonism. The expansionist activity poses a great threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of smaller and weaker countries in our region. Right now, because of the aggression committed in our immediate neighbouring country of Afghanistan, we have become front line state and the most vulnerable country in the region. However, we are determined to do all that we can to safeguard our independence and sovereignty. We are not an handful people and we do not stand alone in this world."

He said, "We believe that smaller neighbours and small nations have the right to live and defend their national independence and sovereignty and resist foreign aggression and intervention. No one, no matter how big or powerful, must be allowed to have a free run and indulge in blatant aggression, intervention etc." He stressed, "We have no doubt that the Chinese people and the Chinese army are our reliable friends in our just cause of opposing expansionism and hegemonism to safeguard our national independence and sovereignty."

Earlier today two sides held the first round of talks. They exchanged their views of international situation, especially the situation in this region arising out of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and they reached identity of views.

Haq Hosts Dinner Party

OW170118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, March 16 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation headed by Xiao Ke, deputy minister of the Defence Ministry, called on President Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. They had a very cordial and friendly conversation followed by the president's dinner party in honour of the Chinese delegation. Both the president and Xiao Ke expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan. They deemed it necessary to further promote the existing profound ties between the two countries, peoples and armies under the present situation arising from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Generals of the three services of Pakistan and various ministers attended the dinner party. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and Military Attaché of the Chinese Embassy Lin Fengshan were also present.

Earlier today the Chinese military delegation called on Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur, minister of defence of Pakistan; Lieutenant General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, deputy chief of the army staff; and Vice Admiral Karmat Rahman Niazi, chief of the naval staff. During the cordial conversations, hosts and guests exchanged and held identical views on issues of common interest concerning the international situation, especially the situation in South Asia following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The delegation also visited Shakar Parian Hills this afternoon where the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai planted a tree in 1964 on a visit to the country.

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DENG XIAOPING MEETS FRENCH MINISTER LECAT

OW150754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning met with French Minister of Culture and Communications Jean Philippe Lecat, Mrs. Lecat and their party. Deng Xiaoping spoke of the good relations between China and France over the past decade and more and stressed the importance of increasing exchanges in the cultural and other fields. Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua attended the meeting. Present was French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet.

AFP Report

OW150802 Paris AFP in English 0751 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 15 (AFP)--Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping expressed hope today for increased exchanges between China and France. Mr. Deng said before talks here with French Culture and Communications Minister Jean-Philippe Lecat that he was pleased by the "excellent relations" between the two countries. "It is very important to increase exchanges," Mr. Deng added.

The French minister remarked: "I have the impression that we are doing useful work."

FANG YI MEETS FRENCH RESEARCH MISSION

OW141259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this morning a mission of the French Iron and Steel Research Institute with General Director of the institute L. Coche as its leader and Deputy General Director of the institute C. Roederer as its deputy leader. Speaking of their impressions during a visit to the Capital Iron and Steel Company here, Mr. Coche said they were interested in the Chinese technique of injection of coal dust as fuel into the blast furnace. Fang Yi inquired about iron and steel metallurgy in France, and expressed the hope that cooperation between China and France in this field would be further developed. French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet was on hand. Present were Tang Ke and Lu Da, minister and vice-minister of the metallurgical industry.

After their arrival in Beijing on March 9, the mission exchanged technical experience with the central institute of iron and steel research under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and discussed establishment of relations of scientific and technical cooperation. The mission will visit the Baotou Iron and Steel Company in Inner Mongolia, the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company in Anhui, and steel plants in Shanghai.

ITALY'S BERLINGUER TO VISIT CHINA IN APRIL

OW151238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, will lead a delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party on a visit to China this coming April at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

YUGOSLAV PAPER REFUTES SRV CRITICISM

OW151658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA EKSPRES yesterday refuted attacks by the Vietnamese press on Yugoslavia's foreign policy and reiterated Yugoslavia's resolute stand against the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The paper said in a signed commentary that "in the last three days, two newspapers in Vietnam have hurled abuses at socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia" on the grounds that "Yugoslavia resolutely and in principle opposes armed intervention, opposes the violation of other countries' independence and sovereignty and opposes the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan".

In an analyses of the timing chosen by the Vietnamese press to attack Yugoslavia, the commentary pointed out: "Does it not seem that what is involved is someone's calculation that the discrediting of Yugoslavia on the world scene should be attempted at this very moment when the international initiative of seriously ailing President Tito for preserving peace and eliminating intervention from international relations is being accorded world-wide recognition?"

The commentary said that the Vietnamese press also tried to drive a wedge between Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries by slandering Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec's friendly trip to a number of non-aligned countries by saying that his trip was "with the aim of instigating these countries against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan."

The commentator went on to say: "All this has been done by those who have been and are attempting to replace the genuine principle of non-alignment with the policy of 'natural ally' and subscribe to the establishment of 'particular relationships' between the socialist and non-aligned countries." As a matter of fact, the commentator added, it is the Vietnamese press "that is serving to discredit the principles of non-alignment and undermine the movement's unity".

The commentary reaffirmed Yugoslavia's firm stance that there can be no pretext or justification for violating the independence and sovereignty of any country. "The Yugoslavs have always been committed to the concept that neither revolutions nor counter revolutions can be exported and have rejected all attempts at settling matters within individual countries by means of foreign intervention."

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SICHUAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

OW121935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the people's government of China's Sichuan Province, led by Governor Lu Dadong, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by S. Matkaliev, member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and other government officials. Chinese Ambassador here Zhou Qiuqie was also present.

The Chinese delegation will hold talks with departments concerned of Yugoslavia over cooperation in the economic and technological fields between Sichuan Province and these departments.

RENMIN RIBAO: CHINESE TOURISTS WILL NOT VISIT ISRAEL

HK 40804 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 80 p 6 HK

[Study notes by Chang Yun "The Sun and Dew"]

[Text] Recently, Israel again spread a rumor to the effect that a "Chinese tourist delegation consisting of 48 people" will visit Israel for 6 days and will also pay a visit to Jerusalem, Hebron and the Dead Sea. They made it sound almost real.

People with a good memory may perhaps remember that Dayan, former foreign minister of Israel, last year said Israel was "willing to establish ties with China" and "appropriate steps have already been taken in some countries." It can be seen that Israel fabricated such rumors in the past. It is still fabricating them now, and we fear there will also be quite a few of them in the future.

The reason Israel fabricates this kind of rumor is that the Chinese Government and people support the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights, and refuse to recognize or establish diplomatic ties with Israel. They are afraid of the militant friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of all Arab countries and Palestine. To stubbornly maintain their reactionary stand against the Palestinian people, they must confuse the issue and sow discord to undermine the solidarity of the Arab, Palestinian and Chinese peoples.

Internationally there are still people who verbally support the Palestinians, but the moment they hear the rumors spread by Israel to undermine the unity between the Chinese and Palestinian peoples, they rejoice in the manner of a beggar finding a piece of gold and immediately publicize it in a big way. They outwardly pretend to be against Israel, but are actually doing all they can in secret to serve Israel.

Rumors are like the dew on the grass, and facts are like the sun. Dew may look like pearls, but it will disappear without a trace the moment the sun appears.

KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER IENG THIRITH LEAVES CAIRO

OW140136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, March 13 (XINHUA)--Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, left here by air this afternoon. The Kampuchean minister arrived here on March 7 to take part in the inauguration celebrations of the salvage of the Philae Temples in Aswan at the invitation of the Egyptian Government.

During her stay in Egypt, Ieng Thirith was received by Mme. Jihan as-Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President, and met with Egyptian Government officials, who were all pledged to full support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people's war of resistance until the final victory.

The Kampuchean minister, during the meetings, outlined the battlefield situation in Kampuchea. She said that the Vietnamese aggressors started the so-called dry season offensive against Kampuchea last October. But, they have been hammered by the Kampuchean guerrillas. The Kampuchean people are surely convinced that they are going to win the final victory.

The Kampuchean minister also explained to the Egyptian Government officials that a new strategic line has been taken by the Democratic Kampuchean Government to widen the Democratic Front of the Great National Unity and to do a favour for the international front against the Vietnamese regional expansionists and the Soviet world expansionists.

XINHUA CALLS ON TAIWAN AUTHORITIES TO END 'PERSECUTION'

OW141458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar--According to Taiwan newspaper reports, the Taiwan authorities have declared that they will soon put on trial the eight non-Kuomintang personages, including Huang Hsin-chieh, arrested in the Kaohsiung incident and that at the same time they will turn the other 37 non-Kuomintang personages arrested over to "judicial organs to be investigated and dealt with."

According to another report, while the Taiwan authorities are plotting to put the arrested people on trial, the 60-year-old mother and 6-year-old twin daughters of Lin I-hsiung, who is one of those under arrest, were assassinated on 28 February. Another 9-year-old daughter was critically injured. This shocking murder case has caused extremely great repercussions both domestically and internationally. The Taiwan authorities have unshirkable responsibility for this. The people of all circles on the motherland and compatriots in Taiwan have expressed deep concern for the patriotic democratic personages who are being persecuted in Taiwan and for Lin I-hsiung and his family.

The Taiwan authorities are vainly attempting to strangle Taiwan's patriotic democratic movement by suppressing the people to hinder the realization of the cause of reunifying the motherland. The result can only be the opposite. The Taiwan authorities are fabricating facts, creating rumors and slandering "the Chinese Communist Party as using 'Taiwan independence' as a means in its united front work" in an attempt to mislead public opinion. The Chinese Communist Party and the people's government have always taken the stand of firmly opposing "Taiwan's independence" and division of the motherland, and this is known by all.

The Chinese Communist Party and the people's government firmly support the just struggle of the people of all nationalities in Taiwan for democracy and the reunification of the motherland. The Taiwan authorities must immediately put an end to persecuting innocent Taiwan compatriots, release the people in custody, abolish the "martial law" that has been in force for 30 years and safeguard the people's democratic rights. It is only sensible to follow the will of the people and make contributions to Taiwan's return to the motherland and accomplishing the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

CCPCC 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR INNER-PARTY POLITICAL LIFE'

OW142116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

["Guiding Principles for Inner-party Political Life," adopted by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar--The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of the whole party's work to socialist modernization. In the new historical period, it is imperative to conscientiously uphold party rules and regulations, practically develop good party style, strengthen and improve party leadership and create a political situation of stability and unity throughout the party and the country in which there is centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, and unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. Only thus can the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of the party members be fully displayed and the whole party and all our nationalities united to accomplish the great task of the socialist four modernizations.

Through protracted revolutionary struggles, particularly after the Yanan rectification campaign and the Seventh CCP National Congress, our party has made an all-round analysis of both positive and negative experiences in handling inner-party relations and it gradually formulated the guiding principles for inner-party political life. The main points of this were: Seeking truth from facts, combining theory with practice, forging close ties between party members and leaders and the masses, unfolding criticism and self-criticism and persisting in democratic centralism. By adhering to these principles, all comrades in the party were united and worked in concert with each other as never before, thereby winning victories in the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation.

After nationwide liberation, the masses of party members in the main upheld the party's fine traditions and work style in the course of socialist revolution and construction. However, because of the fact that some comrades became arrogant and complacent as a result of the victory of the revolutionary struggle and the position gained by the party as the ruling party for the entire country, because of the imperfect system of democratic centralism in the party and state and because of the influence of the ideology of the feudal and capitalist classes, such unhealthy tendencies as being divorced from reality and the masses, subjectivism, bureaucracy, making arbitrary decisions, taking peremptory actions and seeking privileges had developed. At the same time, there were some shortcomings and mistakes in guiding the inner-party struggle and normal inner-party political life was impaired to a certain extent.

During the Great Cultural Revolution in particular, driven by their attempt to usurp party and state leadership, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" took advantage of the serious mistake committed by the party at the time and vigorously went in for feudal fascism, anarchism and factional分裂ist activities. They wantonly trampled upon party rules and regulations, did away with party leadership and seriously damaged party organization, the party spirit of the members and the party's fine traditions and work style. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party's fine traditions and work style have been revived to some extent as a result of the party Central Committee's vigorous efforts to consolidate party style and discipline. However, extensive and penetrating education and arduous and complicated struggle are still needed to heal the wounds inflicted on the party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In order to achieve the all-round revival and further development of the party's fine traditions and work style, strengthen the party's democratic life, safeguard the party as a centralized and unified one, strengthen party unity, consolidate party organization and discipline and enhance the party's fighting capacity, the Central Committee, in view of the present condition of the party, hereby reiterates the following guidelines for inner-party political life to the whole party:

1. Adhere to the Party's Political and Ideological Line

Adherence to the party's political and ideological lines is the most fundamental guiding principle for inner-party political life. The basic content of the political line formulated by the party Central Committee is aimed at uniting the people of all nationalities and bringing into play all positive factors so that we can work with one heart and one mind and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in building a modern, powerful, socialist country. (See footnote at end of document) It is a Marxist-Leninist line which reflects the highest interest of the people throughout the country. All party comrades must resolutely implement it.

The ideological line is the basis for the party's formulation and implementation of its political line. The party's ideological line demands upholding the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Our party has always advocated the dialectical materialist way of thinking and work method. The basic point of this is to proceed from reality in everything we do, combine theory with practice and seek truth from facts. For a long time, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted and usurped Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, ran counter to its essential spirit and regarded, in departure from the criterion of practice, Comrade Mao Zedong's every word as truth, law and dogma. This seriously fettered people's minds. Therefore, it is necessary to stress the need for breaking down blind faith, emancipating the minds and--using practice as the sole criterion for testing truth--earnestly study new phenomena and resolve new problems. Only thus can we develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and truly defend and hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In order to adhere to the correct political and ideological lines, it is necessary to oppose two erroneous ideological tendencies.

First, it is necessary to oppose ossification of the mind and proceeding by the book in everything we do. The mentality that whatever is written in the book is unchangeable and whatever is not written in the book is not allowed to be said or done is anti-Marxist and a big obstacle to implementing the party's political line. In analyzing a situation, considering a question and handling affairs, we must proceed from the objective reality. We must link the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism with the development of the current situation at home and abroad and with the concrete practice of socialist modernization. We must link the party's lines, principles and policies with the specific situation in our own locality and unit and make objective studies in order to resolve the various theoretical and practical problems in our present revolutionary struggle and modernization process.

Second, it is essential to oppose and repudiate the erroneous view and revisionist ideological trend of negating the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Socialism is the only correct road leading to a rich, strong and prosperous China; the dictatorship of the proletariat is the guarantee for the victory of the socialist revolution and construction; the party is the force at the core leading the people throughout the country to implement the four modernizations; and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical basis for guiding our revolution and construction. It is imperative to always uphold the four fundamental principles in the struggle for the realization of the four modernizations.

Party organizations and departments at all levels and each and every party member must consciously and unwaveringly implement the party's political and ideological lines. Opposition or passive resistance to the party's lines and leadership or taking a double-dealing attitude of feigning compliance is not permitted by party discipline.

2. Uphold Collective Leadership and Oppose Arbitrary Decisionmaking by a Single Person

Collective leadership is one of the highest principles guiding party leadership. Party committees from the center down to the grassroots must follow the system of combining collective leadership with a division of labor and individual responsibility in accordance with this principle. All major issues concerning the party's line, principles and policies, the assignment of important tasks, major appointments, removals, transfers and other decisions in handling the cases of individual cadres, important issues involving the people's interests, and matters which leading organs at higher levels assign to lower party committees for collective decision--on the merits of each case, all these issues should be submitted to the party committees concerned, their standing committees or secretariats, or to the leading party groups for discussion and decision collectively, and no individual is allowed to act arbitrarily.

Under no circumstances must any other type of organization be allowed to substitute for the leadership of a party committee and its standing committee. Any organization set up by a party committee to study and handle special issues must do its work under the leadership of the party committee and it must not substitute for the party committee, and still less place itself above the latter. In deciding on matters within a party committee, it is essential to act in strict accordance with the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority. The relationship between the secretary and other members of a party committee is not one between a superior and a subordinate, and the secretary is a member of the party committee on an equal footing with its other members. The secretary or the first secretary should be good at summing up others' views and is not allowed to practice "what I say goes" or a patriarchal system.

All leading members should support and cooperate with one another and seek mutual understanding. They all should consciously uphold the prestige of their party committees' collective leadership. In performing criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to uphold principle and to help others as well. In discussing major issues, a party committee should let people speak out freely and air their views fully. When differences of opinion occur during the discussion, it is essential to give serious consideration to the opinions of the minority and it is impermissible to discuss something without reaching a decision, so as not to delay work. Upholding collective leadership does not mean downgrading or negating the role of individuals. Collective leadership must be combined with a division of labor and individual responsibility. It is essential to explicitly define the specific responsibility of each leading member so that everything is taken care of by someone and everyone has his specific responsibility. Not all matters, big and small, should be submitted to the party committee for discussion.

As far as a division of labor and individual responsibility are concerned, the secretary or the first secretary bears the main responsibility of organizing the party committee's activities and handling its day-to-day work. The important role of the secretary or the first secretary in the party committee must not be downgraded or even written off under the pretext of collective leadership.

It is essential to correctly understand and handle the interrelationships of the leaders, party, class and masses. Publicity for leading members should be factual and no unprincipled glorification of them is allowed. It is impermissible to praise leading members of the proletariat in the flattering terms of the exploiting classes. It is impermissible to distort history or fabricate facts in publicizing the contributions of leading members. There is to be no celebration of the birthdays of leading members, nor are they to be sent gifts or congratulatory messages. No museum should be built for any living person, and few museums should be built for deceased leaders. No street, location, enterprise or school is to be named for a leading member of the party. Except where diplomatic protocol requires, it is forbidden to greet or send off any leader with drums and gongs, put up slogans and lay on a feast for such an occasion.

3. Safeguard the Party's Unity and Centralized Leadership and Strictly Abide by Party Discipline

Democratic centralism is the party's fundamental principle of organization. The ultra-leftist line and anarchism pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" undermined both democracy and centralism and both freedom and discipline. The pernicious influence of this anarchism has yet to be completely eliminated. It is therefore necessary to solemnly reiterate the principle that "the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee." Each and every party member must consider safeguarding the party's unity and centralized leadership and strictly abiding by party discipline to be the guiding principle for his words and deeds. Each and every Communist Party member, especially the members of party committees at all levels, must resolutely implement the decisions of the party committees. If there are differing views, they may be reserved or reported to the party committee at the next higher level. However, before the party committee or that at the next higher level changes the original decision, it must be unconditionally implemented except in an extremely urgent situation in which implementation of the decision will immediately cause grave consequences.

It is essential to oppose and prevent decentralism. That the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee is the first prerequisite for safeguarding the party's unity and centralized leadership and the basic guarantee for implementing the party's line, principles and policies. Any department, lower party organization or party member which takes an each-goes-his-way attitude toward the party's decisions, implements only those to its or his liking, refuses to carry out those not to its or his liking, openly or covertly resists them or even presumptuously overturns them is in grave violation of party discipline.

With regard to differing views on theoretical and policy matters of great political importance concerning the vital interests of the party and state and concerning the situation as a whole, they may be discussed within the party on proper occasions. As for when and in what manner they should be discussed in the press, this should be decided by the party Central Committee. The party's newspapers and journals must unconditionally publicize the party's line, principles, policies and political views. If party members have views on theoretical and policy matters of great political importance on which the party Central Committee has made a decision, they may present their views according to the specified organizational procedure. But under no circumstances must anyone be allowed to express in the press or on the radio any views contrary to the party Central Committee's decisions, nor must anyone be allowed to spread among the masses any views contrary to the party's line, principles, policies and decisions. This is what party discipline requires.

Each and every Communist Party member and party cadre must handle their personal affairs in accordance with the principle that the party's interests are above all else. They must consciously obey the party organizations' decisions in their work assignments, transfers and other arrangements. If they consider their work assignment improper, they may express their views. But when party organizations have considered their views and reach a final decision, they must obey it.

Each and every party member must strictly guard party and state secrets and wage a resolute struggle against any divulgence of such secrets. In reading documents, hearing or relaying reports and attending party meetings, all party members must strictly abide by discipline concerning the guarding of secrets. It is strictly forbidden to reveal party secrets to one's family members, relatives and friends and to those who are not supposed to know such secrets. One must pay attention to making a distinction between those inside the party and those outside it, and whatever is not allowed to be publicized outside the party must not be spread outside the party.

Communist Party members, in particular leading cadres at various levels, should be models in obeying the law, observing labor or work discipline and adhering to communist morality. At all times and in handling any matter, Communist Party members must take the interests of the party, the state and the people as a whole into consideration and educate the masses in this spirit. This is an important expression of a Communist Party member's revolutionary consciousness as well as an important guarantee for consolidating the stability and unity of the entire country. When a few people cause trouble, party members should perform propaganda work with them, give explanations and carefully handle them in accordance with the party's policies in order to calm them down. If they present some reasonable demands, it is necessary to convince them by helping them satisfy their demands through normal channels. Under no circumstances must Communist Party members instigate or assist people in creating disturbances or troublemaking.

4. Uphold Party Spirit and Root Out Factionalism

The party is a united militant collective composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat. It is imperative to uphold the unity of the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to oppose any factionalism and factional activities which undermine party unity. Organizing secret groups within the party is a crime of splitting and subverting the party. No Communist Party member is allowed to join any secret organization or participate in any secret activities to oppose the party. Party organizations at all levels and every Communist Party member must draw lessons from Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" acts of inciting factionalism, organizing secret groups and plotting to usurp party and state leadership, heighten their vigilance and prevent recurrence of similar incidents.

Factionalism is basically incompatible with proletarian party spirit. Organizing a factional group or forming a clique to pursue selfish interests is a manifestation of the exploiting classes' ultraindividualism and anarchism and a reflection in the party of ideas of the guilds of the feudal classes and small producers. If some party members carry out organized activities which deviate from the party's line and decisions behind the party's back, these are factional activities. Engaging in factional activities will inevitably impede implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and will undermine the political situation of stability and unity. If such activities are not resolutely checked and are allowed to run their course, they will lead to the splitting of the party.

Although there are now no overt factions within the party, some cadres and party members who were more deeply influenced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still harbor factionalism and are even still carrying out factional activities. In some areas, departments and units "there are no visible mountain strongholds, but there are hidden shoals." The "specter" of factionalism is still there, and factionalists often resist implementation of the party's principles and policies and of higher level decisions. Party organizations at all levels and each and every Communist Party member must uphold party spirit and wage an unremitting struggle to root out factionalism. Severe disciplinary actions must be taken against those who cling to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways after repeated education. Such people must not be allowed to join leading bodies and those in leading positions must be replaced.

In handling the inner-party relations, the party's cadres--the leading cadres in particular--must adhere to the principle that it is "our practice to avoid exclusiveness." That is to say that we must unite with all the comrades who are loyal to the interests of the party and unite with the majority. A communist should have the communist trait of great broadmindedness, being strict with himself and broadminded with others. In handling interrelations among comrades, we should judge a person only as to whether or not he resolutely implements the party's line and observes party discipline.

We must not always feel sick at heart because of personal grudges and try to push him aside and strike at others. We should not treat a person differently on the basis of different personal relations. We must absolutely ban factionalist activities and the practice of forming small coterie. We must not allow ourselves to draw some people in while pushing others out and build up some people while suppressing others. We must not squabble endlessly over past grudges.

On the relations between the party and the masses, we must guard against and oppose the sectarianist trend in the same manner. Communists are a minority among the masses. It is necessary to rally hundreds of millions of the masses around the party and work with one heart and one mind for the realization of the four modernizations. A communist must play an exemplary role among the masses, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and enthusiastically unite with those comrades who are not affiliated with the party to carry out work together.

In doing work with regard to cadres, we must be honest and upright in our ways and persevere in appointing people on their merits and oppose the practice of appointing people by favoritism. It is strictly forbidden to practice factionalism and draw a demarcation line between one group and another and to make use of one's position and authority to establish personal influence within the party. A communist should be loyal to the party organizations and to the party's principles and should not pledge loyalty to a certain individual. Nobody should regard cadres of the party as his personal property. Nor should he turn the relationships between cadres of the higher level and those of the lower level into relationships of personal dependence.

5. Speak the Truth and Match Words With Deeds

To be loyal to the cause of the party and the people; to be honest in thought, word and deed; to be open and aboveboard; and to think and act in one and the same way are qualities that a communist must possess. The comrades throughout the party must strive to eradicate the unhealthy trend of telling lies created during the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, and restore and bring into full play the fine work style of telling the truth, refusing to tell lies and matching words with deeds--a style of work always recommended by the party. A communist must be faithful and candid and never hide his own mistakes and his own thinking and views from the party organizations. He should speak frankly and sincerely in dealing with people and things. He must put on the table whatever opinion or criticism he has. He should not keep quiet during a meeting while making irresponsible remarks after the meeting. He must not act in one way to one's face, while acting in another way behind one's back. He must not say yes and mean no, and he must not comply in public but oppose in private.

It is essential to resolutely oppose the work style of a bureaucratic politician and the philistine practice of resorting to boasting, flattery and touting; of talking about and doing things on the basis of hints given by the leadership; of bartering away principles; of securing personal gain by fraud; and of asking the party for honor and position. A communist must respect facts and truthfully reflect the situation according to the true features of things at any time and in any place and in dealing with himself and others. He should not provide whatever the leadership needs and report only the good news, but not the bad. Still less should he resort to deception to win confidence, honor and rewards by fraud. A communist is not allowed to abet, suggest, induce, order or force his subordinates to tell lies for any reason or under any pretext.

Disciplinary actions of the party must be taken against those who practice fraud and create serious losses to the party and the people, those who have won honor and position by telling lies, those who tell lies to cover up their grave mistakes or achieve other individual goals and those who abet or induce their subordinates to tell lies. Those who are not afraid of retaliation and dare to speak the truth for the sake of safeguarding the interests of the party and the people should be commended. The party's leading organs and leading cadres at all levels must play their exemplary role well in seeking truth from facts. In carrying out our work, we must listen to different views and understand both achievements and shortcomings. We must encourage the comrades at the lower level to say what they have on their minds and reflect the true situation. We must strive to create and maintain the atmosphere of letting people air their views face to face, including sharp views and unhurriedly discuss those views.

6. Promote Inner-Party Democracy and Take a Correct Attitude Toward Dissenting Views

To promote inner-party democracy, we must, first of all, allow party members to express different views, fully discuss the issues and make a reality of the maxim: Say all you know and say it without reserve. Those who made wrong remarks or wrote erroneous articles owing to their wrong understanding should not be regarded as violating party discipline, and disciplinary actions should not be taken against them as long as they do not oppose the party's basic political stand: intrigue and conspire; carry out factionalist and splittist activities among the masses; spread among the masses the fallacies that run counter to the party's line, principles and policies; and betray the secrets of the party and the state. It is necessary to strictly uphold the principle of "three nots"--not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick. The so-called principle of not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick, is aimed at forbidding any practice of exaggerating a person's errors at will, using such errors as criminal evidence to cook up charges, and striking at and even persecuting an individual politically and organizationally.

The patriarchal behaviour of a number of leading cadres must be corrected. Such cadres lack the democratic spirit, turn a deaf ear to criticism or even suppress it. Criticisms and suggestions put forward by any party member should be accepted as long as they are correct ones. If such criticism and suggestions are indeed mistaken, they should be pointed out by seeking truth from facts. It is impermissible to trace and investigate the so-called motive and background. Attention must be paid to distinguishing among the following: To oppose the opinion of a certain comrade is not equivalent to opposing this comrade and to oppose a certain comrade of a certain leading organ is not the same as opposing this organ. It is not equivalent to opposing the leadership. Still less should it be interpreted as opposing the party.

Leading cadres who make use of their position and power for retaliation or who bring false charges against comrades because of personal grudges, adopt measures such as "making things tough for them" and "filling them with data," and punish these comrades for "opposing the party," "opposing the leadership," "launching vicious attacks" and "committing errors in political line" are acting in violation of the inner-party democratic system and revolutionary ethics and qualities. Those who make false charges of committing counterrevolutionary crimes against comrades who dare to uphold truth, those who wantonly adopt the measures of dictatorship and those who carry out ruthless persecution are committing serious crimes against the law. They must be severely punished in accordance to party discipline and state laws.

It is not abnormal for there to be different ideological and theoretical views and disputes within the party. The only way to settle an ideological or theoretical dispute is to present facts and reason things out, hold democratic discussions and not take coercive measures. Disputes over some ideological theories cannot be solved within a short period of time. Hasty conclusions should not be made in such debates, unless on realistic and urgent problems of significant political nature. Further studies should be made later and solutions should be worked out through practice. To arbitrarily put such political labels as "pulling down the banner," "poisonous weeds," "bourgeoisie," and "revisionism" on problems concerning ideology and understanding and to arbitrarily title problems which arise between ourselves and enemies as political will not only undermine the correct inner-party political life but cause ossification of thinking. Those ambitious people who oppose the party may easily take advantage of these labels to undermine the democratic order of a socialist country. Such a practice should be checked.

7. Protect the Rights of Party Members Against Any Encroachment

Party organizations at all levels must protect various rights of party members in an effective way. Any encroachment on the rights of party members constitutes a serious violation of party discipline. Party members have the right to participate in discussion on formulating or implementing party policies either at party meetings or in the papers published by the party. They have the right to criticize any party organization or any individual at the party meetings. Those party members who have different opinions regarding party principles, policies or resolutions may make reports, either orally or in written form, to party organizations at all levels up to the Central Committee. Party organizations should welcome criticism and suggestions from the masses of party members and encourage them to express their creative opinions and propositions on promoting the cause of socialism.

Party members have the right to propose that those cadres who refuse to correct their serious mistakes or who are incompetent be recalled or transferred. Party members have the right to present their statements, appeals, accusations and defense on the party organizations' manner of handling them or other persons at party meetings or to higher organizations up to the party Central Committee. Regarding the party members' statements, appeals, accusations and defenses, party organizations must process them or pass them on in due time and must not withhold them, and those responsible must not shift their responsibility onto others. The letters of appeals and accusations should not be turned over to the accused and be handled by them. Retaliation against the appealing party and the accusers are not allowed. The accusers and the accused are not allowed to frame up charges against others, and those who do will be seriously handled according to party discipline and state law.

Party members must be informed of a party organization's appraisal, conclusion and decision on disciplinary action for them. Except for certain cases, the party member concerned must be notified to be present at the meeting while the decision on disciplinary action against him is being adopted. The party organization must earnestly listen to and consider his opinion. If he holds a different opinion, it should file the organization's decision along with his opinion to the higher authorities for determination.

8. Elections Should Fully Embody the Electors' Wishes

Only when there are genuine democratic elections within the party can prestigious and strong leading groups be established among the party members and the masses. Party organizations at all levels must convene general membership meetings and party congresses at regular intervals in accordance with the regulations of the party constitution.

Party committees at various levels must be reelected according to schedule. At each session a certain number of delegates and members should be reelected. Elections should give full play to democracy and genuinely reflect the electors' wishes. Namelists of the candidates should be presented after full consultations and discussions among the party members or delegates. In elections, the number of candidates shall be greater than the number of delegates to be elected. This election method may also be used to produce candidates in preelections, which precede formal elections. This method of election and preelections can be skipped in units which have a small number of party members. The electors should be clearly informed of the basic status of the candidates. All elections shall be held by secret ballot.

The electors must pay attention to electing to leading groups those cadres who resolutely support and implement the party's political and ideological lines, who are perfectly impartial, who strictly observe law and discipline, who uphold the party spirit, who have a strong sense of the revolutionary cause and political responsibility and who are professionally knowledgeable and capable. The electors should pay particular attention to electing middle-aged and young cadres who meet the above requirements.

There should be no regulations stipulating who should or should not be elected. Even individuals whose cases are special and who need the recommendation of party organizations to be elected must also be truly approved by the majority of electors. Infringement of the party members' right of election and acts which make the elections a mere formality and which keep the electors from expressing their wishes must be resolutely opposed and guarded against. When the various party congresses are not in session, the higher party committees may appoint, dismiss and transfer the responsible persons of the lower party committees when necessary. With the approval of the higher party organizations, elections can be tentatively postponed in those units which must be consolidated and which do not yet have the conditions for a democratic election, and their leaders will be appointed by the higher authorities.

9. Struggle Against Erroneous Tendencies, Bad People and Bad Actions

It is imperative to struggle against erroneous tendencies, bad people and bad actions to straighten out the party's work style, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, promote a fine social custom and unite all the people to dedicate heart and soul to the four modernizations. Party organizations at all levels must give full play to the role of being the fighting fortresses and lead the party members and the masses to resolutely expose and strike at the counterrevolutionaries, embezzlers, thieves, criminals and serious violators of law and discipline. Factionalism, anarchism, ultraintividualism, bureaucracy, seeking privileges and other erroneous tendencies must be solemnly criticized and denounced. The unhealthy trends and evil practices and the erroneous and reactionary ideas in society must be criticized and denounced.

If Communist Party members assume a liberal attitude of being worldly wise and playing safe toward the erroneous tendencies, bad people and bad actions, and avoid them instead of stopping, contesting and denouncing them, then they have shirked their fighting responsibility and have demonstrated a lack of party spirit. In struggling against the erroneous tendencies, bad people and bad actions, the Communist Party members, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, must have a dauntless revolutionary spirit, dare to step out, have no fear of offending people and expressing their true feelings, and have no fear of retaliation and persecution. Only thus can they combat and rectify the erroneous tendencies, rescue those who have committed mistakes and punish the bad people according to what they deserve.

10. Treat Comrades Who Have Made Mistakes Correctly

In carrying out inner-party struggle, our party's fine tradition is to follow the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and the principle of "unity-criticism-unity," because this helps us to achieve the dual purpose of uniting our comrades and clarifying their thinking. For those comrades who have erred, we must historically and comprehensively evaluate their contributions, mistakes, rights and wrongs, and must not totally repudiate their contributions just because of a mistake; nor should we continue quibbling over old problems and mistakes that have already been investigated and corrected. We must, on the basis of having clarified the facts, specifically analyze the nature and seriousness of their mistakes and in a comradely manner, warmly help them understand why they made the mistakes, point out how to correct these mistakes and enlighten them to make necessary self-criticism. We must believe that most of the comrades who have erred are willing to correct their mistakes, so we must give them the assistance they need to correct their mistakes and continue to work for the party.

In analyzing a comrades' mistakes, we must first strictly distinguish the two types of contradictions. This means that we should not interpret the common errors in work or mistakes in thinking and understanding as political mistakes; neither should we interpret the general political mistakes as mistakes concerning the political line, nor mix up the mistakes concerning the political line, which still belong to the question of inner-party struggle, with the counterrevolutionary issue of attempting to subvert the party and the socialist state.

The contradictions between the conspirators, careerists and counterrevolutionary double-dealers, who attempt to subvert the party and the socialist state, and the party and the people are contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. The number of such people is extremely small. We must distinguish between those who have followed the higher authorities and principal leaders and have committed mistakes concerning the political line and those who have participated in the conspiracy of usurping party and state power.

In carrying out inner-party struggle, ruthless struggle and merciless blows are impermissible. Although criticism of those comrades who have erred is entirely necessary, methods which arouse the masses to besiege them, forbid them to explain and forbid other comrades to hold "public accusation meetings" to express different opinions should not be adopted, because such methods in fact suppress people by force and do not convince people through reasoning. Within the party, acts of handling party members with anything more than party discipline and acts of violating state law are not allowed. The feudalistic and fascist method employed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to settle inner-party issues must by all means be prohibited. The so-called "drag out and struggle against" is strictly forbidden, as is physical humiliation and persecution and inducing and coercing a person to make a confession.

The handling of people must be very scrupulous. If contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people cannot be immediately distinguished, such contradictions should first be handled as contradictions among the people. Particular caution must be exercised in handling the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and in handling matters which concern expulsion from the party, which must be handled by judicial organs. Under no circumstances should innocent family members, relatives and friends be implicated. All frame-ups and false and erroneous cases that occurred after the founding of the country--no matter which organization or which leader made a decision on and approved them--must be corrected in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, for all false accusations must be overturned.

Those comrades who have committed mistakes should sincerely accept criticism, education and disciplinary action given by party organizations and fellow comrades. They should draw lessons from their mistakes, correct them earnestly and work for the party in a still better way. For those who have committed mistakes, but refuse to admit them and keep on causing trouble, the punishment should be even harsher.

11. Accept Supervision by the Party and the Masses, No One Is Allowed To Seek Privileges

Leading cadres at all levels are public servants. They have the obligation of serving the people diligently and sincerely, but not the right to seek privileges in livelihood. Although it is necessary to provide leaders with certain rational conveniences and insure their security according to the necessity of work, violating the system to seek special privileges is by no means permissible. In our country, there are only differences in the division of work and there is no such thing as one who is higher and more noble than anyone else. No one is an inferior slave or of superior nobility. The idea that one who has power will not be restricted in any way is the idea of craving for the corrupted and feudalistic privileges, and such an idea must be denounced and corrected. Communist Party members and cadres must regard seeking privileges and private interests as the most shameful thing to do.

It is essential to uphold the principle that everyone stands equal before truth and everyone stands equal before party discipline and state laws. Party members who do not keep themselves within the bounds of party discipline and state laws and place themselves above party organizations are absolutely not allowed to exist within the party. Communist Party members are absolutely not allowed to seek private interests by utilizing their authority.

Leading cadres are not allowed to exceed the limits of authority bestowed on them by party organizations to violate the limits of authority of the collective and other individuals. All the party members are comrades and comrades-in-arms on an equal footing. The party's leading cadres should treat others as equals, and should not take for granted that others will follow their words whether they are correct or not, nor should they put on bureaucratic airs and frequently give people a dressing down and swear at them. If the shortcomings and mistakes of the upper-level leading personnel create problems in lower-level work, the upper-level personnel must take the initiative in shouldering the responsibility for lower-level personnel by first undergoing self-criticism themselves.

Leading cadres at all levels should maintain and develop our party's glorious tradition of hard struggle and share weal and woe with the masses. The bad tendency of some leading cadres to seek special treatment for themselves and their family must be overcome. Leading personnel are prohibited from wantonly approving the use of funds and materials in violation of financial and economic discipline. They are prohibited from using their position and power to seek preference for their family or relatives in such matters as enrollment in schools, transferring from one school to another, promotions, employment and going abroad. It is prohibited to use public funds for giving banquets, sending gifts in violation of rules and regulations, and building private houses for leading personnel in violation of rules and regulations. It is also prohibited to mix public and private interests, use public service for private gain, and appropriate and squander state and collective property under any pretext or by any means.

The party's leading personnel at various levels must consciously and strictly abide by the stipulations on livelihood and wages and conduct intensified education among their children at the same time. Disciplinary action by the party must be taken against those who violate related stipulations but still do not correct themselves after receiving criticism and education.

No leading cadre is permitted to violate of the party's norms for the selection of cadres and organizational principles by promoting his family members or relatives to leading positions. He must not allow them to overstep their authority and meddle in party and state affairs, nor should he place them in key posts that are associated with him.

To maintain the intimate relations between the party and the broad masses of the people and to prevent the party's leading cadres and party members from converting themselves from public servants of the people into bureaucrats riding roughshod over the people, it is essential to adopt the method of achieving integration from lower to higher levels and from higher to lower levels as well as between those inside and outside the party, and to strengthen the supervision of party organizations and masses over the party's leading cadres and party members. They must be supervised in such matters as whether they are conscientiously studying and implementing the line, principles and policies laid down by the party; whether they are abiding by party discipline and state laws; whether they are upholding the party's fine tradition and work style; whether they are seeking special privileges; whether they have played an exemplary role in relation to production, work, study and struggle against the enemy; and whether they have maintained close relationships with the masses and serve the interests of the people. It is essential to commend those comrades who, with higher conscientiousness and stronger party spirit, have performed their duties well and criticize and educate the comrades who have achieved less results in performing their duties.

It is essential to establish and perfect, on the basis of fully following the mass line, a complete system for the examination, review, award and punishment, rotation, retirement and dismissal of cadres and, by enforcing this system, to clearly register a person's contributions and faults, to fairly mete out rewards and punishments and to encourage the advanced and urge on those who are backward.

Leading cadres at all levels should periodically solicit views and comments from party members and people in their unity. Party organizations at all levels should value the people's criticism and views of the leading cadres and party members which are expressed in their visits or letters. Party organizations should report, after verification, the comments, criticisms and views of party members and people to the party committee of the higher level to be used as an important basis for the review of cadres. Every party member, regardless of position, shall be put in a party organization to take part in organizational life. Party committees or their standing committees at all levels should periodically hold a democratic life meeting to exchange ideas and to conduct criticism and self-criticism.

12. Study Hard and Strive To Be Red and Expert

The arduous task of the four modernizations demands the training and bringing up of a magnificent contingent of cadres who uphold the socialist road and possess professional knowledge. It demands, at the same time, the bold promotion to leading posts of middle-aged and young cadres (including party members and nonmembers) who meet this requirement in order to give full play to their strong points and to amend their weak points in the course of work. This is an urgent and important political task confronting the whole party. A communist must be a vanguard fighter for the realization of the four modernizations and must strive to become both Red and expert. "Red" means the possession of a firm, correct political orientation and the upholding of the four fundamental principles. "Expert" means to learn and master a professional understanding of modernization and to become a professional and good at one's work. To become expert does not necessarily mean one has become Red, but to become Red one must be expert. If a communist does not seriously learn his professional affairs but rests content with being a layman in his field indefinitely, then his so-called "political consciousness" and "advanced feature" become nothing but empty talk.

To improve and strengthen the party's leadership over modernization, it is essential to greatly raise the cultural, scientific and technological and vocational levels of the whole party. All communists--especially leading cadres at various levels--must tenaciously and arduously learn and master professional affairs with a high revolutionary, enterprising spirit and become experts in their fields. They must be proficient at whatever they do. To be content with exercising vague leadership in general terms, to be satisfied with being laymen indefinitely, to be ignorant and incompetent, to act in contradiction with objective laws or to give arbitrary and impracticable directions will undoubtedly seriously harm modernization. Persons who act like this should be removed from leading posts, if they cannot correct themselves through criticism and education.

A communist must be strict with himself, use the standard of a proletarian vanguard fighter, strive to study and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and continuously raise his awareness and the skills for modernization in order to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Certain party members and leading cadres, with the waning of their revolutionary will, are not studying hard or working enthusiastically and are unable to play a vanguard and exemplary role in production, work, study and the struggle against the enemy. Their behavior is not worthy of the honorable name of a communist and is harmful to the party's prestige among the people. Such comrades must be given a rigorous education and criticism. They should be persuaded to withdraw from the party, if they fail to correct themselves after a long period of education and, therefore, are disqualified as communists.

The "guiding principles for inner-party political life" is an important party regulation. All party members must seriously study and consciously observe these principles. They should earnestly examine their work and conduct in the light of the guiding principles. Leading organizations or bodies at all levels must take the lead in adhering to the guiding principles. Any party member who violates these guiding principles should be criticized and educated and, in serious cases, punished according to party discipline, up to expulsion from the party.

Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should periodically check up on the observance of these guiding principles. The discipline inspection commissions shall report the progress to the party congress or party committees at their respective levels. All party comrades must enhance their revolutionary vigor, eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and remove all kinds of interference and obstacles to insure the adherence of party regulations and rules and the improvement of party style--a task that has a vital bearing on the success of the four modernizations and the future of the party and country--so that our party can become a vanguard organization of the proletariat with greater unity and vitality and a higher fighting capacity.

(Footnote): The official wording of the party's political line shall be provided in a preamble to the party constitution to be adopted at the 12th CCP Congress.

Publication in Beijing Papers

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[Excerpt] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)--All Beijing newspapers today carry the full text of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life", a document adopted at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The 12-point document is intended to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and principles.

XINHUA DEFENDS LIU SHAOQI'S ACTIVITIES IN 1927

OW161214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW

[Report by XINHUA correspondent(s): "Exploits Performed in the Struggle Against Imperialism--Comrade Liu Shaoqi in 1927"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar--In 1927, Comrade Liu Shaoqi performed exploits in the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism. Early that year, under his practical leadership, the working class and laboring people in Wuhan waged a resolute struggle against British imperialism, which brought on the "3 January" massacre, and recovered the "concession" occupied by British imperialism for decades. This was something that had never happened before in almost 100 years of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist struggle. In April of the same year, Comrade Liu Shaoqi again led Wuhan workers to wage a heroic struggle against Japanese imperialism, which slaughtered Chinese workers. These exploits performed by Comrade Liu Shaoqi in the struggle against imperialism were completely obliterated by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Chen Boda, Zhang Chunqiao and that "adviser" and their company. Instead, they vilified him as a "panic-stricken" person who dreaded the struggle against imperialism, and made false charges against him, alleging that he "acted as a running dog of imperialism..." and a "bodyguard for the Japanese bandits" in the "3 April" massacre.

We had better let the facts speak for themselves.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi arrived in Guangzhou from Changsha in February 1926. As soon as he had made some recovery from his illness, he took charge of the work at the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Together with Deng Zhongxia, Su Zhaozheng and other comrades, he also led the workers in the province and Hong Kong to persist in the anti-imperialist general strike that shook the world. In July that year the Northern Expedition started. In October, when the Northern Expedition forces seized Wuhan, Comrade Liu Shaoqi came to Wuhan from Guangzhou to make preparations for moving the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to Wuhan and lead the workers movement in the city as concurrent secretary general of the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council. On 3 January 1927, a rally was held by people of all walks of life in Wuhan to celebrate the move from the south to the national government, which was then based on the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and the victory of the Northern Expedition. When a propaganda team at the rally was making speeches in a square on the border of the British Concession, it was attacked by the British imperialist armed sailors. One Chinese seaman was bayoneted to death and dozens of other people were injured by bayonets. This "3 January" massacre created by a protest rally and demonstrations joined in by more than 400,000 people were staged in the city. The workers, pickets and demonstrators stormed into the British Concession and seized it, driving the British imperialist police away. That evening, an emergency meeting was held by the masses of Wuhan under the concrete leadership of Liu Shaoqi and other comrades. The meeting decided to disarm the British Concession's police and made a proposal that Chinese troops be sent to take over the concession by the national government in Wuhan, which was then based on cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The national government in Wuhan carried out this resolution by the masses and recovered the concession. Later the British Government was compelled to sign an agreement with the national government in Wuhan to formally return the Hankou concession to China.

On 3 April 1927 four Japanese imperialist sailors in Hankou refused to pay the fare for their rickshaw ride and even committed physical assault, killing the Chinese workers who came to intervene. Later, Japanese imperialism dispatched large numbers of its sailors, who again slaughtered the masses who came to stage demonstrations upon hearing of the incident, thus creating the "3 April" massacre.

According to the then HANKOU MINGUO RIBAO, a joint emergency meeting was held the next day by the various organizations in Wuhan, in which Comrade Liu Shaoqi made a report in behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on the whole course of the massacre. In the evening of the same day, the All-China Federation Of Trade Unions held an emergency conference of representatives of various trade unions in Wuhan, in which Comrade Liu Shaoqi made a report on the joint meeting held earlier in the day by the various organizations. The conference adopted a resolution calling on the working class to "rise instantly together with the revolutionary people of all circles to oppose the massacre inflicted on our Chinese compatriots by Japanese imperialism," and made a proposal to "abrogate all unequal Sino-Japanese treaties." On the afternoon of 9 April a representative meeting was convened by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. At the meeting Comrade Liu Shaoqi made a speech, calling on everyone to oppose the massacre committed by Japanese imperialism and oppose compromises.

The only "evidence" cited by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company as the basis of their frame-up against Comrade Liu Shaoqi as "bodyguard for the Japanese bandits" was a passage contained in the resolution of the emergency conference of representatives of various trade unions in Wuhan and another in a bulletin put up by the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council. The former reads: "Obey the orders of the trade union council, strictly observe revolutionary discipline, never fall into the trap laid by the reactionaries who have been bought over by the imperialists, support the foreign policy of the national government, trust the national government in making all representations in the handling of the '3 April' massacre and let us all be the backup force of diplomacy." The latter reads: "Let our countrymen create no disturbances: 1) Do not smash the windows of Japanese residents. 2) Do not beat Japanese. Wait for the national government to make a serious representation and for measures to be worked out by the trade union council." It has been stated both in the "message to the entire membership" issued by the "7 August" conference held by our party in 1927 in Wuhan and in the "joint proclamation of Wang Jingwei and Chen Duxiu" issued on 5 April the same year that these documents were all drawn up in accordance with the guidelines and strategy for struggle formulated by the then party Central Committee headed by Chen Duxiu and that they were not decisions taken by Comrade Liu Shaoqi. By falsely accusing Comrade Liu Shaoqi of being a "bodyguard for the Japanese bandits" while ignoring these plain historical facts, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company were deliberately framing him.

The previous "examination report" also charged that Comrade Liu Shaoqi later "transferred the core members of the Wuhan Trade Union Council, thereby 'separating the cadres from the masses,'" that he "disbanded the workers pickets" and "handed over all the firearms and ammunition, even the sticks of the children's corps...to the Kuomintang office in charge of the garrison in Wuhan." This was the basis for their false charge that Comrade Liu Shaoqi acted as a "traitor" and "scab." A review of the records at the time shows that the actual situation was this: In view of the fact that, after Chiang Kai-Shek staged the counterrevolutionary coup of 12 April 1927 in Shanghai, the Wang Jingwei clique in the national government in Wuhan became increasingly savage in its betrayal of the revolution and the "collaboration between the Nanjing and Wuhan governments" became more and more conspicuous, the Central Committee of our party at the time took the decision to disperse the cadres who had converged on Wuhan in order to avoid unnecessary losses.

Comrade Li Weihan, who in 1927 was a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the Central Committee's Organization Department, said in a testimony he wrote on 27 February 1968: "The final split [came] in Wuhan between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party...before that time, large numbers of cadres withdrawn from the various provinces and fronts were gathered in Wuhan. The Central Committee took this decision: Those who can, should still return to work in the provinces where they come from; those who are suitable for work in other localities should be sent to those localities; send a number of the people to study in Moscow."

Comrade Guo Shusheng, who was member of the party and the CYL of the Hubei Provincial Peasants Association in 1927, testified that "on the eve of the '15 July' incident of 1927...a comrade on the provincial committee predicted (in the meeting of party activists) that the Kuomintang would soon betray the revolution and that white terror was imminent. The party therefore decided to take the following measures to transfer the cadres: 1) Send key cadres of the party who have already been exposed either abroad or to other localities. It specifically designated Dong Biwu, Wu Yuzhang and other comrades as those who should go to the Soviet Union. 2) Rush some cadres to Jiujiang to join the He Long-Ye Ting unit. 3) Those comrades who had not yet been exposed should remain under cover."

Zheng Chaoling, who was director of the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee in 1927, testified on 8 December 1967: "Around the '15 July' incident, we were notified by the party Central Committee that Wang Jingwei and Tang Shengzi have changed their stand to oppose communism, and we were also told to disperse the party cadres by transferring the party members who were known publically to work elsewhere and replace them with the party members from other places...we did not hear that some persons were arrested before the '15 July' incident."

The above-mentioned material indicates that what had been accomplished by the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council--hiding and evacuating the party members and cadres whose political affiliations were exposed, transferring some cadres to the units under He Long and Ye Ting, and at the same time replacing them with other cadres whose political leanings were not yet exposed, to carry on the work--were steps taken at that time to carry out the party Central Committee's decision. Furthermore, such emergency measures taken then were necessary and absolutely correct. It can be assumed that without taking such measures, the party members and cadres in Wuhan would definitely have suffered more unnecessary losses when the Wang Jingwei clique betrayed the revolution after the "15 July" incident.

The party Central Committee headed by Chen Duxiu, who advocated a right opportunist line, should be held responsible for the problem of 28 June 1927 when the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council disbanded and disarmed the workers' pickets. "Letter to all members of the party" adopted by the "7 August" conference of the Chinese Communist Party points out: "...Instead of trying to arm the workers, the party Central Committee, upon discovery of dissatisfaction on the part of the bourgeoisie, had immediately taken the initiative in disarming and disbanding the workers' pickets in Wuhan. In order to maintain its alliance with the petty bourgeoisie, the party Central Committee thus ordered the disbandment of the Children's Corps." Chen Duxiu and others also admitted in the "statement of our political viewpoints" which was released on 15 December 1929: "The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party...took the initiative in disarming the workers' pickets of the Wuhan Trade Union Council in order to avoid clashing with Kuomintang troops; all this indicates a very big mistake." These facts clearly show where the responsibility lies for this incident. Comrade Liu Shaoqi, who was not a leading member of the Central Committee at that time, was in no position to decide the issue. On behalf of the trade unions, Comrade Liu Shaoqi as secretary general of the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council did make a report at the second conference of the Workers' Movement Commission of the Kuomintang Workers Department on the surrender of arms and its significance. This should be viewed as a matter of carrying out the wrong decision of a higher party organization. However, the previous "examination report" distorted the historical facts by shifting the responsibility of this incident onto Comrade Liu Shaoqi; there is no ground for falsely accusing him of "acting as an enemy agent and traitor."

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of the organizers and leaders of the Fourth National Labor Conference which was held in Wuhan on 19 June 1927. He was again elected a member of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions at this meeting.

With the approval of the party organization, he left Wuhan in early July officially by Comrade He Long's boat to recover from his illness at Lushan in the "special district" of Jiujiang. When he had barely recovered from his illness, Comrade Liu Shaoqi disguised himself as a sailor and secretly went to Shanghai by boat to participate in underground struggle.

The previous "examination report" groundlessly accused Comrade Liu Shaoqi of "secretly colluding" with Wan Jingwei and Chen Gongbo and asserted that "he was named head of the 'workers movement group' of the Kuomintang Central Committee" and that he "offered advice" to the enemy. Substantiation rested on a written confession dated 6 October 1968 by a man named Ding Juequn. Ding Juequn was a Communist Party member from 1926 to 1927 and served as a member of the Executive Committee and concurrently head of the Workers Department of the Kuomintang Hankou Special City Party Headquarters. He left the Communist Party after he was arrested in 1928. Ding Juequn's fabrication can be seen through easily because Liu Shaoqi was named the only head of this so-called "workers movement group" and Ding Juequn was named the only member of this group. This false confession also fabricated the fact that in order to cover his "real features as a traitor," Comrade Liu Shaoqi had written a letter to Chen Gongbo asking to be falsely arrested to win the "confidence of others," and that Comrade Liu Shaoqi told everything to Ding Juequn on the spot.

In his report, Ding Juejun admitted that he had been forced to prepare false evidence. In the ideological report he wrote on 3 September 1967, he said when referring to his being forced to give an account of the "sinister organization" sponsored by Comrade Liu Shaoqi: "What kind of sinister organization did he concoct? Who were the members of the organization? What activities did it carry out? If I had joined Liu's sinister organization...and exposed it today, I would have made a great contribution to the people, yet my doing so would not harm me at all. Why should I wait until today to give an account of it?...But it is similarly a crime to pretend to know what one does not know and to submit a false report to the party." On 25 September 1967, he was forced to make another written confession, but in the accompanying letter he explicitly explained that the evidence he had prepared was entirely false. He said: "In order to thoroughly criticize and discredit Liu Shaoqi, my document was written in a manner contrary to facts." From 18 October to 27 December of the same year, Ding Juejun on four occasions retracted his testimony and made a detailed explanation of some of the evidence prepared by him. He said in his "ideological report" of appeal on 26 October of the same year: "I...fear that if I describe the true situation I will be suspected of being Liu's defender...." In 1972 after he was released and allowed to go home, Ding Juejun wrote in his diary: "To insure that Liu...would have no place to hide, I only mentioned that I was under Liu's leadership in the party and the instructions given me face-to-face by Zhang Guotao, secretary of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee," but avoided mentioning the instructions given to me by the party Central Committee when power was wielded by Chen Tukiu. Ding Juejun died of illness in January 1978. In making public this diary, his son explained that his father once said to him: "I know very well that Liu Shaoqi has long been overthrown. What is needed now is to find some evidence of his crimes and make it known to all so as to justify his overthrow. Now they have found me (of course there are many others), but I am not going to satisfy their desires. I cannot step down now and I am well aware of the consequences."

In accordance with a letter of report sent by a police station in the French Concession in Hankou to the French Consulate General in Wuhan on 29 June 1927, the original "report of examination" firmly believed that Comrade Liu Shaoqi and other trade union leaders Xiang Zhongfa, Xu Baiwu and Xiang Ying were arrested by the Kuomintang Garrison Headquarters in Hankou on 28 June 1927. It also alleged that this was a sham arrest "plotted in secret" by Comrade Liu Shaoqi, Wang Jingwei and Chen Gongbo. As stated before, the so-called sham arrest was entirely fabricated by Ding Juejun.

Before he fabricated it, Ding Juejun clearly explained in his account written on 13 November 1967 that Comrade Liu Shaoqi had never been arrested in Wuhan in 1927. Ding Juejun said: "During an investigation at my home, a comrade from the Red Guards' Congress in Beijing said that Liu Shaoqi had been arrested in Wuhan and released by Wang Jingwei. I told this comrade that before my departure from Wuhan, I had worked in the municipal party office, yet I had never heard of any arrest, and the city had been calm." According to the evidence given by Lin Dizhi, Chen Zhongbo, Zeng Zhaomei and Wu Liangfu, who were then working with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Hubei Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, on the evening of 28 June 1927, a number of Kuomintang troops raided, occupied and harassed the offices of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the provincial federation of trade unions, and no one had seen or heard of the arrest of the principal trade union leaders Xiang Zhongfa, Xu Baiwu, Xiang Ying and Liu Shaoqi. In his testimony written on 18 October 1967, Lin Dizhi said: "I worked as an accountant at the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in 1927. One evening in the latter part of June, the Kuomintang troops which were stationed behind the office of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions occupied the office of the provincial federation of trade unions for a night. The next morning at 0800 hours I and Lin Yuran first went to the office of the provincial federation of trade unions on our way to work. The troops had gone and there were many people, all of the federation in the office.... We did not hear of any arrest."

A written statement made on 5 December 1967 by Chen Zhongbo, propaganda team leader of the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council, reads: "At about 7 or 8 o'clock at night, on an evening in late June or early July 1927 (the weather was rather hot), some 20 to 30 fully armed troops in grey (or grass green) uniforms went to the Federation of Trade Unions to make trouble. They also went to the provincial trade union council and spent a short time (about 1 hour or so) there. At that time, all the staff members of the council were present. The next day when I went to the provincial trade union council, every one was there and I heard nothing about any arrests." Documentary evidence written by Zheng Zhaomei, secretary of the secretariat of the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council, on 7 December 1967, said: "When the troops stormed the union council, Xiang Zhongfa, Liu Shaoqi and Xiang Ying were not there, and I did not see them. I heard nothing about any arrests."

The minutes of the Political Committee meeting held by the Kuomintang Central Committee in Wuhan on 29 June 1927 also mentioned that Kuomintang troops went to the Federation of Trade Unions on the 28th to demand the union buildings; that on the 29th, Comrade Li Lisan made a report to the Kuomintang Central Committee saying a submachine gun company had occupied the federation's buildings and that Comrade Liu Shaoqi had requested the dispatch of four or five soldiers to protect the Hubei Provincial Trade Union Council. This also fully proves that Comrade Liu Shaoqi was not arrested.

Many newspapers and publications reported the news of how Kuomintang troops disturbed the trade union but never mentioned any arrest of union leaders. SHIJIEMAO carried news item on 2 July 1927, saying: "DONGFANG News Agency, Hankou, 29th--Regarding the troop occupation of the union council site, as a result of negotiations conducted by Su Zhaozheng with Commander of the 8th Army Li Pinxian, it has been concluded that the incident was due to a misunderstanding between the two sides and now the matter has been settled and the troops withdrew this afternoon. Su Zhaozheng also returned to the trade union council which was guarded by several pickets in front of the gate...." A news item carried by YONGBAO on the same day said: "Hankou, 10 pm, 29th--A meeting was held by representatives of the nation's labor circles this evening at the people's club. Leaders of the labor and military circles made speeches, saying that the misunderstanding that led to the troop occupation of the trade union buildings this morning was straightened out after explanations were made by both sides. The troops withdrew this evening and the union will still be guarded by pickets."

As a matter of fact, neither Xiang Zhongfa, Xu Baihao or Xiang Ying were arrested. Evidently, the report made by the police station of the French Concession in the French language was untrue.

Based on the explanations fabricated by Ding Juejun, the original "examination report" slanderously charged Comrade Liu Shaoqi's recuperation from illness in Lushan Mountain as, he "went and hid himself at Lushan Mountain", pursuant to instructions from Wang Jingwei to "continue his betrayal deals." As proved by Professor Luo Zhanglong on 5 December 1967, he met Xiang Zhongfa in August or September 1927, and Xiang told him: "Comrade Liu Shaoqi has gone to Lushan Mountain to recuperate from his illness." As also supported by Comrade Nie Rongzhen, prior to the Nanchang Uprising in 1927, "comrades of the Central Committee appointed me to notify Liu Shaoqi, then recuperating in Jiujiang, of the decision on the Nanchang uprising plan," and this was "for Comrade Liu Shaoqi's safety after the uprising and would enable him to make necessary preparations beforehand. This fully proves that the party Central Committee knew of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's departure from Wuhan to Lushan Mountain to recuperate from his illness and showed serious concern for his safety and that it was untrue that "he went and hid himself at Lushan Mountain pursuant to Wang Jingwei's instructions...to continue his betrayal deals" as stated in the original "examination report."

True historical facts will eventually come to light. The meritorious deeds performed by Comrade Liu Shaoqi at Wuhan in 1927 for the revolutionary struggle will be established in history and all the "crimes" Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company fabricated and arbitrarily imposed on Comrade Liu Shaoqi will surely be washed away by historical evidence.

LIU SHAOQI'S RESIDENCE REOPENS IN YANAN

OW170221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpt] Yanan March 17 (XINHUA)--The former residence of Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, has been reopened in Yanan, north Shaanxi, once the centre of the Chinese revolution. The residence, situated at Zao yuan (Date Garden) village in Yanan, consists of a three-arch cave dwelling, where pictures showing him at work and a clock and a brush pot once used by Liu Shaoqi are on display. Liu Shaoqi spent most of his time in Yanan after he arrived in northern Shaanxi in October 1935 following the Long March. While in Yanan, he wrote the well-known book, "How To Be a Good Communist", took part in the preparations for the seventh plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee and the seventh party congress at which he made a report on the revision of the party's constitution. While Comrade Mao Zedong was in Chongqing to negotiate with the Kuomintang in 1945, Liu Shaoqi was in charge of the work of the Central Committee in Yanan.

LI XIANNIAN, YU QIULI ADDRESS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OW170343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 March, party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Yu Qiuli, Chen Muhua, Kang Shien and Ji Pengfei received all the delegates attending the 1980 National Conference on International Economics. In their important speeches, Comrades Li Xiannian and Yu Qiuli praised the conference for its success, fully endorsed our country's achievements in promoting work on international economics and encouraged the delegates to further promote international economic and technical cooperation under the new situation and to make positive contributions toward China's cooperation with friendly countries and to our country's socialist modernization.

HONGQI EDITORIAL SUPPORTS CCPCC LEADERSHIP DECISIONS

HK140835 Beijing HONGQI No 5 in Chinese 5 Mar 80 pp 6-11 HK

[Article by HONGQI Editorial Department: "Uphold and Improve Party Leadership and Raise the Fighting Power of the Party"]

[Text] The 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has come to a successful close. It is another meeting of great historic significance following the third and fourth plenary sessions. The whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country are greatly inspired by and happy with the convocation and complete success of the fifth plenary session.

The plenary session discussed and approved a resolution on the convocation of the party's 12th national congress. This is an important decision. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, there have been important changes and developments in our domestic situation. As a result of extensively unfolding the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, our party has restored the ideological line of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Like a beacon, the political line of "uniting the people of various nationalities throughout the country, bringing all positive factors into play, working with one heart and one mind, going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a powerful and modern socialist country" put forward by the party has illuminated our road of advance. A political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness is steadily developing. The shift in the party's work focus has been smoothly effected and initial successes have been won in the readjustment of the national economy. The cause of socialist modernization has already embarked on the track of sound development. All this is the result of the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country uniting as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder under the leadership of the party Central Committee. It is clear proof of the correctness of the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. At present, a huge torrent with hundreds of millions of people marching toward the four modernizations is surging forward. This has unfolded a magnificent picture before us and put forward a series of major problems which requires prompt solution. Thus, it is entirely necessary and timely to convene the 12th party congress before the due date.

The plenary session decided to increase the number of members on the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Central Committee and elected comrades Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang to the Standing Committee. The plenary session also decided to reestablish the Secretariat of the Central Committee as the day-to-day working body under the leadership of the Politburo and its Standing Committee. It elected Comrade Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Secretariat and 11 other comrades as members. This is also an important decision. The newly elected members of the Standing Committee of the Politburo and members of the Secretariat are long-tested, experienced, highly competent and very energetic. They enjoy prestige both inside the party and among the people. Because they are much younger compared with revolutionaries of the older generation, they are capable of shouldering the arduous work required for modernization and can insure the long-term continuity of the party's line, principles and policies and the long-term stability of the collective leadership of the party. This is a pioneering effort to train and bring up successors collectively rather than individually under the tutelage of revolutionaries of the older generation. Thus, this is a strategic measure of great significance, a vivid sign showing that there is no lack of successors to carry on the great cause of socialism and communism pioneered by Comrades Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, as well as an important indication that our party is flourishing and has large numbers of talented successors.

The plenary session discussed the "constitution of the CCP" (revised draft) and decided to issue this draft to the whole party for wide discussion. This is an important step toward preparing for the convocation of the 12th party congress. Meanwhile, the plenary session also improved the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and decided that these guiding principles be made public and implemented after the session. This is a very important measure for strengthening party building ideologically and organizationally. The party constitution is a body of basic laws for party building, while the "guiding principles" are a concrete and indispensable supplement to the party constitution. The drawing up of these two documents is a major strategic measure to improve our party rules and regulations. Both documents bear the imprint of our great era--the period of socialist modernization. They are the crystallization of the practical experiences of inner-party political life and the generation summation of positive and negative experiences gained during the past decades, especially the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, in the correct handling of relationships inside the party. They are experiences bought in blood. An outstanding characteristic of these two documents is that politically, ideologically and organizationally, they both set much stricter demands on party members, party cadres and the leading personnel of the party at all levels with a view to carrying forward party building to a level that is commensurate with the historic task of leading the cause of socialist modernization. The implementation of the "guiding principles" and the discussion on the revised draft of the constitution, in fact, amount to an education on Marxism within the party. Since this education is of great significance in improving the party's work style, strengthening and improving party leadership, insuring the implementation of the political, ideological and organizational lines of the party Central Committee and guaranteeing the smooth progress of socialist modernization, it should have the attention of the whole party.

The plenary session also approved a resolution on the rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. The realization of this fervent and long-cherished hope of the whole party and the people of various nationalities throughout the country is most gratifying. As everyone knows, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was former vice chairman of our party and chairman of our country. Because the appraisal on the eve of the Cultural Revolution of the situation in the party and the country was contrary to fact, an entirely wrong and groundless inference was made--asserting that there was a counterrevolutionary revisionist line within the party and then that there was a so-called bourgeois headquarters headed by Comrade Liu Shaoqi. Seizing upon this to serve their counterrevolutionary purpose of usurping supreme party and state leadership and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and company subjected Comrade Liu Shaoqi to frameups and physical persecution by illegal means and caused him to die in disgrace. This is the biggest frame-up in the history of our party and is closely related with numerous other frame-ups in this period. Comrade Liu Shaoqi himself was labeled a "renegade, traitor and scab." Nearly all leading bodies of various party, government and army departments and of party organizations at all levels were smashed on the false charge of being Liu Shaoqi's "revisionist organizations" and nearly all leading persons of these departments and organizations were toppled on the false charge of being agents of his "revisionist line." Even the vast number of party members, including veteran workers and model workers, were involved in the false charge of being members of his "revisionist party." Thus, the history of our party during the first 17 years of the People's Republic was completely reversed. After a detailed and accurate reexamination, the Central Committee drew up a resolution rehabilitating Comrade Liu Shaoqi and decided to remove the labels "renegade, traitor and scab" and other charges which the 12th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee imposed on him. The Central Committee also decided to cancel the erroneous resolution expelling Comrade Liu Shaoqi "from the party once and for all and dismissing him from all posts both inside and outside the party" and to clear the name of Comrade Liu Shaoqi as a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary and one of the principal leaders of the party and the state. By setting straight the record of history in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, we have completely restored historical truth. This shows how immense the historical significance and immediate importance of this firm measure of rehabilitation is.

Like Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De, Comrade Liu Shaoqi enjoyed high prestige in the whole party and among the Chinese people and was deeply loved and respected. He made indelible contributions in the white areas and the revolutionary bases during the period of the democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction during the first 17 years of the People's Republic. Comrade Liu Shaoqi was also an outstanding Marxist theoretician of our party. His writings, such as "How To Be a Good Communist," "On Inner-Party Struggle" and "On Party," have enriched and developed the Marxist theory of party building and cultivated a whole generation of revolutionary cadres. Comrade Liu Shaoqi was loyal to the party and the people at all times over the past decades and devoted his life to the great cause of communism. Our present rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi is not just a matter of appraising his merits and demerits, or his rights and wrongs. It also concerns the appraisal of the merits and demerits of vast numbers of veteran cadres in different periods since the founding of our party, the major issues of right and wrong within our party in the 17 years since the nationwide seizure of power and the major issues of right and wrong in our party's political, ideological and organizational lines during this period. As proven by history, our party has upheld the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the first 17 years of the People's Republic. As one of the principal leaders of our party, Liu Shaoqi had taken part in the work of leading the party Central Committee from beginning to end and had therefore also upheld these four basic principles. Thus, the complete rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi is the most important step to bring order out of chaos and is a great event in the political life of the whole party and the people of the whole country.

The series of resolutions and documents passed at the fifth plenary session are of great importance. In particular, the resolution on the rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi has declared a complete end to the exceedingly abnormal state of affairs in the history of the political life of our party. This historic resolution and the serious but appropriate handling of the cases of four comrades (Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian) who made grave mistakes show that our party has the spirit and courage of a thoroughgoing materialist: Uphold the truth and correct one's mistakes. As the communique of the fifth plenary session pointed out: "The action to rehabilitate Comrade Liu Shaoqi demonstrates that the CCP is a serious, earnest, open and aboveboard Marxist revolutionary party that seeks truth from facts and corrects its mistakes whenever they are found. It demonstrates that the party's determination to restore the true qualities of Mao Zedong Thought is not an empty slogan but an unserving principled position that pervades all the activities of the party." The CCP, which bases all its actions on the interests of the people, never gets dizzy with success or loses heart because of setbacks and failures. It knows how to draw lessons from setbacks and failures, sum up positive and negative experiences, keep to the correct political orientation and unswervingly lead the people in the march toward the great goal. This has been proved by the entire course of struggle and great achievements of our party in the past 58 years, especially by our tremendous successes in setting things right since the third plenary session--including the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and "gang of four," their counterrevolutionary ultraleftist line and the serious mistakes of the Cultural Revolution. We do not conceal the fact that we made a distressingly serious mistake during the Cultural Revolution. Lin Biao and the counterrevolutionary conspirators of the "gang of four" seized upon this mistake of our party and pushed it to the extreme, thus causing unprecedentedly serious consequences. After exerting tremendous efforts and doing a lot of work to set things right and heal past wounds in the more than 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially in the year since the third plenary session, we have grasped the destiny and future of our party and state and opened up a new historical period of marching toward the four modernizations. The whole party and the people of various nationalities throughout the country all proudly acclaim this achievement and rise with force and spirit. Everyone is radiating with the vigor of youth and going in for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The whole party and the people of various nationalities throughout the country must always draw lessons from our party's mistakes. Lessons are bitter, but they also have their value. We must make every possible effort politically, ideologically and organizationally to insure that serious mistakes like the Cultural Revolution will never be repeated, frame-ups such as those which befell Comrade Liu Shaoqi and numerous other comrades inside and outside the party will never happen again and our party and state will never change color. Besides making continuous efforts to improve socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in the political life of our country, our most important task is to strengthen party building, uphold and improve party leadership, raise the fighting power of the party, closely rally the masses round the party and fight for a common goal--the realization of socialist modernization before the end of this century. This is the basic spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

It should be noted that through the concerted efforts of the whole party since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, and as a result of the establishment of correct political and ideological lines in the party, we have basically restored the vitality of our party--namely its organizational and political-ideological work, its solidarity and unity, its democratic centralism and discipline, its fine tradition and work style of integrating theory with practice, linking with the masses and of criticism and self-criticism. We have also restored the mental outlook of the ranks of party members and cadres. It is wrong to underestimate this fact. However, we should also note that due to the serious damage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10-year turmoil, our party still has not fully recovered from its internal injuries. Even now, there still exist in our party ideological and organizational remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," factionalism which recurs from time to time and nonproletarian ideas such as anarchism, extreme individualism and liberalism. These things contaminate the body of our party, impair its prestige and seriously weaken its fighting power. We must not lower our guard. We must realize that since our party is now at the helm, the destiny of the entire Chinese nation and the future of our country all depend on party leadership. We must not allow these things to continue to exist and endanger our party. Lenin stressed that a ruling party must guard against degeneration and be good at purifying the party ranks and improving the quality of the party. At present, we are faced with the grand but arduous task of realizing the four modernizations. Since the four modernizations represent a widespread and profound revolution, we necessarily must place new and higher demands on party leadership. We must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guide and build our party into a vigorous, highly-disciplined and combat-worthy party with a pure work style and a strong organization to lead the millions and millions of people in the great cause of socialist modernization. Without such a party, all grand plans are idle talk. Thus, the urgent and important task of devoting major efforts to make a success of party building, strengthen and improve party leadership and effectively raise the fighting power of the party is now the profound mission of all the comrades of the whole party.

To fulfill this task, what are the things that the whole party should pay attention to?

According to the spirit of the fifth plenary session, we must do a good job of reeducating party members and improve their quality. On the whole, our party members are good or relatively good and have played their proper role in various fields of work. Many of our veteran party members, in particular, have maintained the fine work style of working selflessly for the public interest, observing law and discipline, linking with the masses and of plain living and hard struggle and have served as good examples. However, of the present 38 million party members, more than half joined the party only after the start of the Cultural Revolution. Although many of these have acquitted themselves well, there is also a fairly large number of people who joined the party for impure motives. Furthermore, some people were brought into the party without going through the procedures stipulated in the party constitution. [paragraph continues]

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" whipped up a poisonous fog during the 10-year Cultural Revolution, some veteran party members were also contaminated. For this reason, some of our existing party members are not qualified. Among those new party members who joined the party when the ultraleftist line held sway, some cannot set an example for the masses and are not qualified because they have never been educated by the party. Some of our veteran party members were qualified in the past but do not measure up to the requirements now because they fail to set an example for the masses. Do I measure up to the membership requirements of a ruling party which shoulders the great cause of the four modernizations? This is a question every communist must carefully think about. Due to the serious lack of ideological and political education, the following problems are now found among our party members: Some do not understand or understand very little about the basic theory and knowledge of our party; some do not even have the far-reaching ideal of communism in mind. Some do not have a sense of responsibility to the party or any party spirit; they cling desperately to factionalism and place factionalism above party spirit. Some do not have a sense of organization and discipline, do not carry out the party's resolutions and do not accept the jobs that the party assigns to them. Some only care about their personal interests; they ignore the party's interest, openly strive for fame, gain and power and take advantage of their position and power to obtain special privileges. Some are even morally degenerate to the extent of violating law and discipline. If we allow these phenomena to grow unchecked and do not try to rectify them through education, we will impair the image of the party and destroy its fighting power. Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly emphasized the vanguard and exemplary role of communists precisely because this role is the essence of the consciousness and qualities of party members. This requires that every communist must acquire a firm communist world outlook, must have very high ideological consciousness and political qualities and must have a strong party spirit. To this end, we must energetically strengthen and improve the work of conducting education among the party members by giving them an extensive and thorough ideological-political education on upholding the party's political and ideological lines, strengthening party solidarity and unity, and strengthening the party's democratic centralism and sense of organization and discipline. At present, the important thing is to conscientiously study the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," Comrade Ye Jianying's important speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and task, in close connection with present realities and the discussion on the revised draft of the "constitution of the CCP." We must improve the work style of the party and consolidate the ranks of party members through education so that every communist, especially party members holding leading posts at various levels, will work harder to temper their party spirit and strengthen their self-cultivation in order to measure up to the requirements for party members and be worthy of the honorable title of a communist. Only in this way can we resolve the contradiction between the quality of party members and the responsibilities they now undertake. In this connection, veteran party members must do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training new hands and make themselves good models for new party members. A vanguard fighter of the proletarian must resolutely carry out the party's line, principles and policies, be in accord with the party politically, ideologically and organizationally, never forget the historical mission of his own class, never forget his bounden duties, make more contributions irrespective of pay in peacetime, fight in the van and be the last to retreat in war, always become one with the masses, rally the masses round the party and make concerted efforts to bring about the four modernizations.

According to the spirit of the fifth plenary session, we must do a good job of reeducating cadres and train a contingent of Red and expert cadres to meet the needs of the four modernizations. This is a strategic task which concerns everything. Cadres play a decisive role in the struggle to realize the party's general line. The ranks of our cadres are good on the whole, but they do have shortcomings and weaknesses. At present, many cadres cannot keep abreast of the four modernizations in their ideology and work style, mental state, professional knowledge and abilities. [paragraph continues]

Since we are trying to bring about modernization in the Chinese way under the socialist system, we naturally expect our cadres to uphold the four basic principles and have a correct and solid political orientation. However, it will not work if we just talk about upholding the four basic principles and do not have any real ability. Therefore, we want our cadres to be both Red and expert. By Red, we chiefly mean that they must uphold the four basic principles and firmly follow the socialist road. By expert, we mean they must have professional knowledge and abilities. Cadres must be Red. Otherwise they will lose their bearings. Expert is not the same as being Red, but to be Red, one must be an expert at the same time. One who is Red but not expert either becomes a prattler and accomplishes nothing for the four modernizations or pretends to know everything and issues confused orders which jeopardize the four modernizations. This simply cannot be called Red. At present, China has 18 million cadres and the general impression is that there are more hands than needed. However, the problem is not so much overstaffing as it is the unreasonable structure of the cadre ranks. We have too many cadres who lack professional knowledge and ability and too few cadres with such knowledge and ability. The resolution of this contradiction lies in study. The first way to do this is to run schools and training courses; the second way is to organize the cadres to study on their own. We must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guide, regard the solution of problems arising from the four modernizations as our central task, master theoretical and practical knowledge and train a large number of people who are well versed in their specific lines of work. This is a key question concerning our ability to strengthen and improve party leadership. The four modernizations will inevitably impose this reasonable demand on us: Laymen must strive to become experts. A cadre who is still muddleheaded and lacks professional knowledge must hasten to study hard if he does not want to be eliminated. Only when we have grasped the important task of training cadres will there be any true hope for the success of the four modernizations.

According to the spirit of the fifth plenary session, we must strengthen the education and training for leading cadres at and above the county level and raise their level and skill in leadership. At present, we have several hundred thousand leading cadres at and above the county level. In a sense, they are the ones who grasp the destiny of our party and state. Most of these cadres are worthy of being trusted by the masses and have proven to be leaders in the four modernizations. However, there are also some leading cadres who do not study and make investigations. Instead of making positive efforts to keep in step with the party Central Committee politically and act in accordance with the wishes and demands of the party, they sow dissension and discord among the party members. They do not resolutely carry out the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee and even deliberately do things which go against the interests of the party and the masses. Is this to be tolerated by the party and the masses? The leading comrades of every party organization must soberly recognize their responsibility, that is, to faithfully follow the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, resolutely obey the unified leadership and command of the party Central Committee, strictly observe party discipline, safeguard the unity and solidarity of the party and set an example in honestly performing one's official duties, maintaining close ties with the masses, diligently pursuing one's studies and actively doing one's work. Meanwhile, we must also pay special attention to training successors who are in the prime of life and are both Red and expert. Step by step and group by group, we can select from among the middle-aged and young cadres those who are younger in age but can resolutely carry out the party's line and have real ability to fill leading posts. In this way we can gradually lower the average age of leading members of party organizations at various levels and have successors to carry on the party's cause. This is a strategic task and the honorable and solemn responsibility of our veteran cadres. If our veteran cadres do not know their subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities and do not train the younger generation as their successors, they cannot account for themselves. Now that the party Central Committee has set an example for us, all departments and the party organizations at all levels must put this issue on the agenda. [paragraph continues]

All leading cadres must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, keep to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, constantly sum up practical experiences, pay attention to acquainting themselves with the new situation and solving new problems and strive to raise their leadership level. They must understand the whole situation, be flexible in their methods of work, meticulous in studying problems, careful in handling matters and strong in times of difficulty. In short, in the struggle to realize the four modernizations--a struggle which has a vital bearing on the destiny of our party and state--leading comrades at and above the county level should aim high, have lofty ambitions, never seek undeserved reputation, do solid work, carry forward the same death-defying spirit as displayed in the revolutionary war years and strive to do a first-rate job in their respective localities or departments.

According to the spirit of the fifth plenary session, we must strengthen inner-party political life and enable the masses of party members to fully display their revolutionary zeal and enthusiasm in work. In the course of protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has gradually formed a complete set of guiding principles for its political life. These guiding principles are invaluable assets to our party. If we follow them, we can closely unite the whole party, work with one heart and one mind, march in step and win one victory after another. During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" willfully trampled on these guiding principles and caused our party to suffer bitter losses. The "guiding principles for inner-party political life" approved by the fifth plenary session is a major development of the previous guiding principles in the new historical period. Every party member should treasure this document, study it, understand it and conscientiously implement it. The party organizations at all levels and all party members must measure their own work and work style by the standards of the "guiding principles," uphold and carry forward those practices which conform with the requirements laid down in the "guiding principles" and seriously rectify those which do not. We must make every communist understand that our party is an integrated organization bound by programs and disciplines which every member must observe; it is the vanguard organization of the proletariat established on the principle of democratic centralism. For this reason, every party organization and every party member must observe party rules and regulations and act in accordance with the guiding principles for the party's political life. In the party's political life, it is particularly important that we uphold the principle of democratic centralism. All departments and the party's leading organs at all levels must exercise collective leadership, because this is the supreme principle of party leadership. Members serving on the same party committee must understand and support each other and work in full cooperation. We must not allow a few people to have the final say, nor should any individual lay down the law. Even less can we permit any individual to place himself above the organization. Meanwhile, we must fully give play to inner-party democracy, earnestly safeguard all rights which the party constitution says our party members can enjoy and forbid any violations whatsoever. However, since our party's democracy is democracy under centralized guidance, we cannot depart from the principle which says that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower level to the higher level and the entire party to the Central Committee. We must uphold this principle. The resolutions and decisions of the party Central Committee and the party organization must be resolutely carried out before further changes are made. Every party member must express views and act in accordance with the party's decisions. No one is allowed to willfully spread views opposing or showing distrust and discontent with the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. Still less can anyone follow one's own bent, act freely and go one's own way. We must create in our party a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. In this way, we can unify our thinking and action, fight with one heart and one mind and insure the smooth advance of the four modernizations.

The 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is the continuation of the 3d plenary session. The third plenary session readjusted and laid down the party's political line and reiterated and rectified the party's ideological line. To insure the implementation of the party's political and ideological lines, the fifth plenary session concentrated on solving the major problem of strategic importance in the party's organizational line. This is where the great historical significance of the third and fifth plenary session lies. We firmly believe that as long as we resolutely carry out the principles of the third and fifth plenary sessions under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we can definitely do a good job of party building, victoriously shoulder the historical mission of leading the cause of socialist modernization and make unprecedentedly brilliant achievements in the new Long March to realize the four modernizations.

APP: DENG TO RESIGN AS VICE PREMIER IN SUMMER

OW171211 Hong Kong APP in English 1205 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (APP)--Deng Xiaoping, the man who has been China's strongman in the post-Mao era, intends to drop his post of vice premier this summer while remaining a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, usually well-informed sources said here today. Two other top Chinese leaders will also give up their vice premierships at the same time. They are Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, respectively, the numbers four and five in the Chinese hierarchy. Like Mr Deng, the two men would keep their party vice chairmanships. Mr Deng's forthcoming resignation from his post of vice premier is believed to have been announced by one of the figures closest to him, Mr Hu Yaobang, a standing member of the Central Committee Bureau, during the Central Committee's fifth plenary session held at the end of last month. The measure appears to be a new step in the process of setting up successors to Mr Deng to head the count, observers said.

KYODO CITES SOURCE ON LIKELY ZHAO ZIYANG PROMOTION, CCPCC

OW171301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 17 KYODO--Zhao Ziyang, China's new hopeful who was promoted to the party Politburo in a party Central Committee session last month, is likely to be recommended as a senior vice premier at the next general assembly of the Chinese parliament, a Chinese source versed in party affairs told KYODO news service Monday. Reviewing the party meeting in February, the Chinese source in Beijing said that many in the central leadership regard Zhao as an able person fit to lead the state administration, though the party session did not make a decision to pick him as a successor to Premier Hua Guofeng. The source said there would be no change in the leading status of Hua as party chairman and premier at the coming parliament assembly. He disclosed that both Vice Premiers Geng Biao and Chen Muhua were also criticized during the February meeting.

Referring to the current de-Maoification in China, the source said the general view is gaining ground that the late Chairman Mao Zedong made some mistakes in the past two decades starting from his guidance of the anti-rightist campaign in 1957. But the source stressed that China would never go to such drastic lengths as Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin, to avoid a great shock both at home and abroad. The Chinese people all know the mistakes committed by Chairman Mao and there is no need to rush to such a drastic open criticism of Mao, the source said. The source disclosed that even senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping is opposing an all-out denial of Mao which would negate all the achievements Mao had made in the construction of new China.

Speaking of the party Secretariat restored in the February meeting, the source said that the Secretariat had been originally planned to be made up of more than 11 members under Secretary General Hu Yaobang. But the members came to 11 because Politburo member Geng Biao and alternate Politburo member Chen Muhua, originally planned to be picked as members, were dropped under criticism of their handling of administrative affairs. The criticism of Geng and Chen will not lead to their immediate demotion, the source said.

The source said the four prominent figures, purged from the central leadership in the February session, were hoping themselves to step down from as early as last year. The four--Politburo members Ji Dengkui, Wu De, Wang Dongxing and Chen Xilian--were purged for their past line too close to the Cultural Revolution line and the deposed gang of four. The four now desire to be transferred to lower-level jobs in the countryside, the source said.

The source denied an earlier speculation among some China watchers that the February party session was extended due to confusion over personnel affairs. The first half of the session covered preliminary discussions and a plenary meeting was in session in the latter half of the duration, he said. The meeting was held February 20-29. The source admitted that some Central Committee meeting members, though small in number, were not allowed to attend it because of their connection with the gang of four.

The source said the central leadership has started to map out a draft for revising party rule. The new party rule, subject to approval at the next 12th party congress, will see a drastic change including the scrapping of the present "lifelong system" for top ranking party leaders. As for the unexpectedly harsh punishment of Chinese democratization activists, the source said strict punishment was imposed on them because they had supporters and sympathizers even in the party.

APP CLAIMS REISSUED FILM PRESAGES TRIAL OF JIANG QING

OW131202 Hong Kong APP in English 1115 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[By Charles-Antoine de Merciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 13 (APP)--Current moves to motivate public opinion against the Empress Ci Xi are probably aimed at preparing the public for the trial of the late Chairman Mao Zedong's wife, Jiang Qing. For the first time since the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), a play about the empress has been shown to large audiences in China. Called "The History of the Court of the Qings" (the last imperial dynasty overthrown by the revolution in 1911), the play was sharply criticized by Jiang Qing, who was well aware, like the rest of China, of the comparison it drew between her and the redoubtable dowager empress.

According to rumours in the Chinese capital, the legal process will begin soon. These rumours appear to have been circulated partly because the trial--to be held behind closed doors in the utmost secret--was expected be held shortly after the plenary session of the Central Committee, which ended two weeks ago. It was during this session that the Central Committee rehabilitated Liu Shaoqi--Mao's toughest rival--who approved of the film "The Secret History of the Court of the Qings."

BRIEFS

STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN--Beijing, 2 Mar--The State Council will resume publication of GUO WU YUAN GONGBAO [THE STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in the second quarter of 1980. The bulletin was inaugurated in 1955 and publication was suspended in 1966. It publishes laws and decrees promulgated by the NPC and NPC Standing Committee; treaties and agreements with foreign countries as well as diplomatic documents (statements and communique) issued by the Chinese Government; important documents of the State Council including resolutions, decisions, decrees, rulings, statutes, regulations and rules; notices on organization readjustments, administrative division redesignations as well as personnel appointments and removals by the State Council; and important rules and regulations promulgated by all departments and commissions under the State Council. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 2 Mar 80 OW]

I. 17 Mar 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

GUANGZHOU PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST BLACK MARKETEERS

HK140422 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK

[Text] A responsible person of the Guangzhou municipal public security organs spoke to a NANFANG RIBAO reporter on 11 March, reiterating the state regulations strictly prohibiting private dealing in imported goods. He hoped that the masses would not be fooled by certain people illegally reselling such goods at high profits and would help the public security organs to strike at such activities, thus maintaining social order.

The responsible person pointed out: A number of people in Guangzhou and elsewhere illegally buying and reselling goods at high profits have recently ganged up with a few smugglers who have come in from Hong Kong to resell imported watches, television sets, recorders, cigarettes and other items. The public security organs have taken measures to strike at these illegal activities. They have dealt severely with certain lawbreakers who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education. Some who have been arrested will be dealt with by law, others have been sent to labor education or forced labor. Those involved in minor cases have been detained, fined, suffered confiscation of their goods and so on.

The responsible person said: The state has long had clear regulations strictly prohibiting the buying of imported goods and resale at high profit. It is completely illegal to engage in such activities. It disrupts the markets, corrupts people's souls and adversely affects social order. We must therefore resolutely ban these illegal activities.

QIAO XIAOGUANG, OTHERS PLANT TREES IN GUANGXI

HK160819 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] Led by Guangxi Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang, leading comrades of the party and government in the region and cadres of regional organs planted trees on the outskirts of Nanning on 15 March. The participating leading comrades included Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Xu Qihai, Liao Shengdong, Liang Huixin, Zhang Shenzhen, Qin Zhenwu, He Yiran, Ren Gengqing, Huang Yun, Shi Qingsheng, Guo Cheng and Liao Lianyuan.

CHEN PIXIAN, ZHANG CAIQIAN ATTEND HUBEI MILITARY CONGRESS

HK160843 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] A Hubei provincial military congress of progressive militia and PLA units and individuals opened in Wuhan on 15 March. Over 810 people are attending the congress. The main tasks of the congress are to continue to implement the spirit of the series of important meetings held since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, seriously convey and implement the spirit of the 5th plenary session, sum up and exchange experiences in strengthening the building of the PLA and militia, and mobilize the PLA and militia in the military district to make still greater contributions to building and defending the four modernizations.

Present at the opening ceremony were Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of Hubei Military District; Yan Zheng, political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units; Huang Zhizhen, Ren Zhonglin and Xia Shihou, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government; Lin Weixian, Wu Lanting, Zhang Yuhua and Zhou Zhigang, leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units; Zhang Xiulong, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units and commander of Hubei Military District; and Chen Jide, political commissar of the Hubei Military District.

Comrade Chen Pixian made a speech. "He reviewed the excellent situation on all fronts in the province, and demanded that the comrades attending the congress unite still more closely around the party Central Committee and work in concert to go all-out to promote the four modernizations."

"Comrade Chen Pixian reviewed the significance and role of militia work after the shift of focus of party work. He demanded that the party committees at all levels correctly understand and handle well the relationship between economic construction and national defense construction, carry forward the glorious tradition of having the party control the armed forces, and further strengthen leadership over armed forces work. The first secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must be political commissars worthy of their titles. They must run their organizations as progressive examples of industrial and agricultural production and also as progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three respects. The provincial military district, the military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments are the military departments of the local CCP committees of the corresponding level. They must do well in acting as general staffs, centering their work on the four modernizations, and ceaselessly promote militia work." Comrade Lin Weixian also spoke.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS HENAN PUBLIC SECURITY CONGRESS

HK170604 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] A Henan provincial congress of progressive collectives and workers on the public security front opened in Zhengzhou on 16 March. Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Hu Shangli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Wang Shucheng, Wen Xianglan, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and Henan Military District attended the opening ceremony. Also present were Li Fuxiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and president of the provincial people's procurate; Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court; and (Bai Jin), director of the provincial public security department. This is the first such congress to be held in Henan since the gang of four was smashed.

Vice Governor Shi Yi presided over the congress. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, delivered the opening address. A cable of greetings from the Ministry of Public Security was read.

Comrade Liu Jie, standing secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, then gave a speech. He said: "The public security organs have made great efforts and vigorously grasped the work of strengthening social order in the past 1 year, and especially in the 3 months since implementing the spirit of the national urban social order conference. They have vigorously stepped up the struggle against counterrevolutionaries and all types of criminals, fully playing their functional role and winning major victories. During this period, the province has cracked a number of cases, punished a number of criminals according to law and dealt hard blows at the arrogant criminal elements. At the same time, in coordination with units concerned, they have greatly strengthened the socialist legal system, the work of preventing crime, and the work of educating and reforming young delinquents."

Liu Jie continued: "However, we must clearly realize that there are still factors of instability coming from various quarters. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance. We must resolutely implement the resolutions of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, fully launch and rely on the masses and vigorously strengthen social order. We must deal hard blows at murderers, arsonists, thieves, rapists, instigators and so on. This is the requirement of the situation, of the masses, and of strengthening the socialist legal system. In short, it is the requirement of the fundamental interests of socialism."

Liu Jie said in conclusion that he hoped the public security men would carry forward their fine tradition and work style and make a still greater success of their work.

BEIJING PLA UNIT STUDIES TO IMPROVE PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW141351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Mar--The party committee of the 1st Garrison Division of a certain unit under the Beijing PLA units has studied the guidelines of the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The party committee, which was commended by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee last year in a circular, is resolved to further strengthen and improve the party's leadership by paying attention first to the building of the party committee itself.

When studying the communique, the party committee of this division analyzed its shortcomings, in spite of its advances, in the light of the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. All committee members feel that the committee as it now stands still falls short of meeting the new situation that has emerged since the shift of emphasis of the whole party's work. It still has not made a good enough effort in practicing the principle of taking education and training as the key and being prepared to go to battle, nor has it been thorough and meticulous enough in solving new problems that arise in the course of modernization. It has also failed to make new breakthroughs in fulfilling the tasks of education and training assigned it by the higher-ups.

New measures have been decided upon to strengthen the party committee. First, the "squad members" of the party committee should continue to maintain the true colors of a common party member and a common soldier, consciously steel themselves further in the party spirit, make strict demands on themselves in accordance with the criteria for a party member, and take the lead in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Second, party members should be the first to assiduously study and learn modern military and scientific knowledge and the art of command.

Third, party members should take the lead in practicing the "guiding principles for inner-party life" and take the lead in working for the four modernizations. All committee members are determined not to seek privileges in daily life but to continue to share hardships with the cadres and fighters. They will persist in seeking truth from facts and in the mass line in doing their work and exert efforts to achieve new achievements and advances in political and military training and all other work.

SHANXI CONCLUDES MEETING OF MODEL FARM WORKERS, UNITS

HK130816 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi provincial meeting of representatives of advanced units and model workers in agriculture closed on 3 March. During the meeting the participants studied the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks, and reports delivered by leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government. They pledged to go all-out to score new achievements in order to greet the 12th party congress.

The closing ceremony was attended by Luo Guibo, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Jia Jun, Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiujin, Zhao Lizhi, Guo Qin'an, (Han Hongbin), Jiao Guonai, Shi Jiyan, Liu Kaiji, Feng Sutao, Hu Xiaoqin, Cao Pu, Chen Sigong, Zhang Tianyi, Zhang Jianmin, Jia Yunbiao, Wang Zhongqing, Yue Weifan, Wei Fengqi, Pan Ruizheng, (Yan Kaiyuan), (An Jingban), Tao Jian, Wang Dingnan, Wang Mingbao and (Wang Qingzhi).

Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and CPPCC, and Shanxi Military District. Comrade Wu Guangtang presided. The list of advanced units and model workers of 1979 was read out, and awards were presented to them.

Comrade Luo Guibo, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, delivered an address at the ceremony. He spoke on the following issues:

1. On implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and implementing the party's rural economic policies. The rural situation is now very good as a result of implementing the line of the third plenary session and the rural policies. "However, some places and units have still not done well enough in publicizing and implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC and the two central documents on agriculture, and some problems still exist. It is essential to take a serious and earnest attitude toward implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and implementing the party policies. We must absolutely not violate principles and go our own way, we cannot have a hundred schools of thought contending as in an academic discussion. We must not suffer interference from the left or the right. Under the premise of insuring the development of the collective economy, we should encourage the peasants to develop domestic sideline occupations, earn more pay for more work and become rich before others. However, we will absolutely not allow the collective economy to be affected and weakened so that an individual can become rich and pay no heed to collective production. Advanced agricultural units and model workers must play a leading role in implementing party policies."
2. On building up agricultural bases in the basin and the mountain areas. The Yanbei, (Xinding), Jinzhong, Linfen, Yuncheng and (Shanggang) basins are the main agricultural production bases in the province. It is necessary to strengthen the development of these basins and insure complete water conservancy systems, mechanization and garden farming there as rapidly as possible. We must transform alkaline land into grain fields. Mountain areas account for 70 percent of the province, and have rich resources and great potentials. It is therefore necessary to provide vigorous support for those areas.
3. On acting in accordance with natural and economic laws. It is necessary to do a good job of planning agricultural modernization in a rational way.
4. On strengthening agricultural scientific research and improving the scientific, technical and cultural levels of agriculture. Agricultural modernization requires a large number of talented people with a grasp of advanced agricultural science and technology and management methods. Our forces are still very weak in this respect.
5. On bringing into play the role of model workers. Advanced units and model workers must understand their responsibilities in promoting modernization and do well in playing a leading role.
6. On combating drought, protecting wheat and insuring spring sowing. "The busy spring farming season is about to begin, and there is serious drought throughout the province. The drought is continuing. This poses a very great threat to the normal growth of wheat and to spring sowing. Hence, combating drought to protect the wheat and insure spring sowing has become a current urgent task. We must not act in a careless and light-hearted way, wait for rain, or become pessimistic and hopeless. We must unswervingly establish the idea of fighting natural disasters to win a bumper harvest."

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW170157 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the provincial education work conference on 16 March. In it he first touched on the question of strengthening and improving party leadership over education work. He said: The main theme of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee is to strengthen party building, to uphold and improve party leadership and to enhance the party's combat strength. This is the most important guarantee for realizing socialist modernization and doing a good job in education work. To strengthen party leadership over education work, we should first understand that education work is a matter of great strategic significance. The fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee pointed out that it is necessary to quickly formulate educational plans and devise educational systems suited to the developmental needs of the national economy. This is an important question. It requires a prompt solution in our march toward modernization. It is a manifestation of shortsightedness and a lack of sagacity to hold that education work is unimportant and that education departments are mere consumers. If we want to realize socialist modernization, it is necessary to modernize the intellect of the people first. If we do not have many qualified persons possessing a mastery of advanced scientific technology and if culture, science and technology are not popularized, it will be impossible to realize the modernization program.

He pointed out: First, the top leaders of party committees at all levels should personally grasp educational work and place it as an important item on their daily agendas. It is necessary to utilize fully the capabilities of education departments, to strengthen and improve their organizations, and to assign to these departments leading cadres who always adhere to a socialist orientation and who are familiar with professional work.

Addressing the question of adjusting education work to meet the demand of socialist modernization, Comrade Yang Yichen said: The 10-year catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" threw education work seriously out of proportion. On the one hand, we urgently need qualified persons and learned intellectuals, such as experts and technicians in all fields. On the other hand, the cultural and technical levels of the broad masses of workers and peasants are very low, and education work is far from meeting the needs of the national economy. This situation should be changed immediately. While striving to do a good job in higher education, we should also vigorously reform the secondary school system and energetically develop vocational education.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang Yichen stressed that it is necessary to continue implementing party policy toward intellectuals and give full play to the guiding role of teachers. He pointed out: Party organizations at all levels must conscientiously implement party policy toward intellectuals, be cordially concerned with, fully trust, and enthusiastically help the broad masses of teachers, heighten their political, cultural and vocational levels, and guide them toward being both ideologically Red and professionally skillful. We should also make it possible for society as a whole to respect teachers and we should restore and carry forward the fine tradition of respecting teachers and cherishing students. The state fully affirms and highly appraises the creative work teachers engage in and is now taking steps to gradually improve the low pay of teachers. During this year's wage readjustment, the provincial party committee decided to grant a 7 percent pay hike to teachers of middle and primary schools.

HEILONGJIANG SCIENTISTS PLAN AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

OW170806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)--Modernization of China's agriculture requires high per capita output and per hectare yield and a big increase in commodity farm products, not only mechanization. This is the thrust of a report submitted by the Heilongjiang provincial association to the current Second National Congress of Chinese Scientific and Technical Association.

The provincial association recently called together 227 specialists, professors, technicians of 31 societies of different specialities and peasant representatives to work out a 20-year overall plan for China's northernmost province. They said that while water conservancy, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides raise output, the province needed to modernize its agro-economic structure and management. This meant organizing production in an all-round way. Measures should be scientific and things managed efficiently.

Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery should be rationally distributed to protect the environment and make best use of the characteristics of the terrain. Crops should be rotated so as to prevent soil erosion and make good use of fertilizers. The small peasant monocrop economic structure damaged the ecological balance.

The preliminary 20-year plan submitted proposes average per hectare yield of grain 4.5 tons, soya beans 3 tons, sugar beets 4.5 tons. This would provide an average of 1.5 tons of grain per capita, commodity grain 21.5 million tons, of soya beans 5 million tons and of sugar 150 tons. Animal husbandry by the end of the century would account for 30 to 50 percent of agricultural production. Near future measures include, all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery; measures for water and soil conservation; improved crop rotation system; and cultivation of better crop and tree seeds; and good breeds of livestock and fish; increased mechanization and development of rural enterprises and industries.

The report said that the Heilongjiang association is now planning to do more for the province's modernization of agriculture in the coming year.

JILIN ADOPTS NEW FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SK162202 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, a new financial management system has been generally put into effect this year in our province. The new system implements fixed measures for a period of 5 years for the separate handling of revenues and expenditures at different levels and for sharing surpluses at a certain ratio or giving subsidies in fixed amounts. This is a major improvement which meets the needs of the four modernizations and which is conducive to the readjustment of the economy and the development of various undertakings.

Under the new financial management system, the scopes of revenues and expenditures of the province and those at the municipal, autonomous prefectural and county levels are clearly defined, with each being responsible for its own financial affairs. Measures for this are fixed for a period of 5 years.

Revenues earned by provincial enterprises and from other sources at the provincial level belong to the province. Revenues of enterprises operated by municipalities, counties and prefectural administrative offices as well as industrial and business income taxes, various local taxes, salt taxes, deed taxes [qi shui], agricultural taxes and other local revenues are regarded as the financial income of the localities concerned.

During the 5-year period, any additional revenues resulting from new, expansion or renovation projects which the state and the province planned for various localities by providing capital construction investments, adjusting the original investments or extending special loans, are shared at a certain ratio by the localities and the province. All extra revenues from the projects which the localities built with their own funds for flexible use or with funds made available by adjusting the original financial budget are income of the localities concerned.

With regard to expenditures, detailed responsibilities for each locality are defined on the basis of the size of its expenditures. In localities where revenue exceeds the expenditure, a fixed proportion of the surplus is turned over to the higher authorities. If the revenue cannot cover the expenditure in a locality, a fixed amount of subsidy is provided from the provincial funds to make up the deficit.

The new financial system thoroughly takes into consideration the special problems in minority inhabited autonomous prefectures and counties and border areas. These problems are well taken care of. Beyond the expenditures for which the localities are responsible, the province provides, after approval, funds for flexible use in autonomous prefectures and counties, subsidiary funds for minority areas and construction funds, subsidies for various undertakings in border areas.

Since the new financial management system was put into effect, it has been closely watched and has been well received by the party committees at all levels and departments in all areas.

LIAONING HOLDS AFFORESTATION MOBILIZATION RALLY

SK131118 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpts] Today is the first Arbor Day of the 1980's. In this red letter day for labor and militancy, Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and the Shenyang Military Region held a joint afforestation mobilization rally at the Shenyang Zhonghua Theater this afternoon. The rally was aimed at implementing the directives of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on vigorously carrying out afforestation and the guidelines of the national afforestation mobilization rally.

The rally was presided over by Guo Feng, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee. [Begin recording] The afforestation mobilization rally sponsored by Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and the PLA units stationed in Shenyang [as heard] is now opened. [applause] We would like to call upon Comrade Zhang Zhengde, secretary of provincial CCP committee, to speak. [applause]

[Begin Zang recording] Comrades: Today is our first Arbor Day of the 1980's. [end recording]. In his speech, Comrade Zhang Zhengde makes a conscientious analysis of the forestry situation of our province, reiterates the party's various forestry policies and sets forth the afforestation tasks for our province to fulfill by 1985.

Liu Zhenhua, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke after Zhang Zhengde. He said: Going all-out for afforestation and making the country green is an urgent militant task facing the entire province, the entire army and the entire country. We PLA units stationed in Shenyang are determined to firmly respond to the call of this rally and, together with the masses, to swing into action, carry out afforestation extensively and thoroughly, and quicken the pace of making the country green so as to greet the successful convocation of the 12th national party congress with remarkable achievements.

Other speaking at the rally were Song Guang, secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, (Liao Dejiang), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, and (Wang Fei), deputy secretary of the CCP committee of the provincial organs.

Also present at the rally were leading comrades of the province, of Shenyang Municipality and of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang, including Chen Puru, Zhang Xincun, Zhang Qingtai, Xie Huangtian, Niu Pingfu, Yan Dingchu, Jiang Yonghui, (Zhang Bin), (Tian Bo), (Shi Ying), (Han Zhonglian), (He Jixiang), (Deng Zhongru), Wang Danbo and (Li Cheng), and representatives from various circles, totaling some 2,000 people.

Zhang Zhengde Remarks

SK131427 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpt] According to our reporter, our province, following the directives of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and on the basis of the afforestation demands set for our province to meet within a stated time, should basically fulfill the tasks of planting trees around villages and houses and along canals and roads and building networks of shelterbelts around farmlands by 1983, and should strive to basically fulfill the task of building windbreaks in north, northwest and northeast China and the tasks of planting trees on suitable barren mountains and barren land and establishing bases for timber forests and economic forests by 1985.

These remarks were made by Comrade Zhang Zhengde, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, at the afforestation mobilization rally held by Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and the PLA units stationed in Shenyang.

In order to fulfill the aforementioned tasks, Comrade Zhang Zhengde also set forth specific demands for various localities of our province. He said: In the western area, which is a key area for afforestation in our province, emphasis should be placed on building windbreaks in north, northwest and northeast China. It is also necessary to plant trees and grass and close hillsides to facilitate afforestation simultaneously and adopt all possible means of planting trees on all barren mountains and barren land. Forest-covered acreage in this area should reach 40 percent or more. Counties and districts in the eastern area should energetically build networks of shelterbelts around farmland and plant trees around villages and houses and along canals and roads. Forest-covered acreage should reach 10, 15 or 20 percent according to local conditions. In central forest area, it is necessary to expedite the establishment of the bases for timber forests with red maples, larches and various precious broadleaves trees as the main plants and simultaneously take water conservation into consideration. Forest-covered acreage in this area should reach 50 percent or more.

QINGHAI RIBAO ON IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP CAPABILITIES

OW141331 Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[QINGHAI RIBAO 13 March editorial: "Strive To Enhance the Party's Fighting Capacity"]

[Excerpts] The editorial points out: In order to promote and insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization, the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee adopted a series of resolutions aimed at upholding and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capacity. Thus, the urgent task facing our party committees at all levels is to act now to organize all party members and vast numbers of cadres and people to earnestly study the communique and various resolutions of the plenary session in connection with our realities; to do a good job of party building in a down-to-earth way; to strive to enhance the party's fighting capacity; and to bring into full play the party's central, leading role in the planned construction tasks.

The editorial says: What do we stress in order to uphold and improve party leadership and enhance its fighting capacity? First of all, we must make a determined effort to make party committees at all levels strong command posts of the four modernizations. In order to achieve this goal, each party committee must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Members of a party committee must resolutely implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies. At present, the overwhelming majority of our comrades in the party committees wholeheartedly support the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies and are resolutely implementing them. But there are still individual members who vilify and resist them or engage in doubledealing by complying with them in public but opposing them in private. Some comrades, while supporting the party's line, principles and policies, have failed to implement them without qualification. They have compromised and wavered or fallen short of the requirements in implementing them. Although such an erroneous mentality and unhealthy tendencies exist only among individual committee members, they are extremely harmful in bringing into play the party's leadership role and, therefore, must be quickly overcome.
2. A party committee must know something about the four modernizations. We should admit that we have not mastered the knowledge and skills to carry out the socialist modernization in a truly systematic, planned way. Among our party committees at various levels, not many comrades understand the objective law of economic construction and possess specialized knowledge and skills. Not many comrades are truly expert. If these problems are left unresolved, party committees cannot hope to score significant achievements in leading the four modernizations drive, or to achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results. In the face of these problems, all committee members must step up their study efforts. They must not be content with being left behind or remaining nonprofessional.
3. A party committee must uphold the principle of democratic centralism, exercise collective leadership and possess strong organizational discipline. At present, some party organizations lack strict discipline. They are not serious in exercising collective leadership or democratic centralism. They either enforce the patriarchal system in which a secretary decides everything, or else they are in a state in which each committee member goes his own way, runs the committee affairs arbitrarily and disregards organizational decision at will.

These two tendencies toward disorganization and lack of discipline are in the way of the party's correct leadership. In order to uphold and improve the party's leadership and enhance its fighting capacity, we must uphold centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under the guidance of centralism. We must uphold the integration of collective leadership of the party committee and division of labor with individual responsibility of committee members. In view of existing anarchic and liberal tendencies, we must promote strict discipline in the party and greatly heighten our sense of discipline.

4. A party committee must have a fine work style. At present, the problem of bureaucratic work style and privilege seeking has become a major cause of estrangement between the party and the masses. We must forge a more intimate relationship between the party and the masses like the of fish and water, by strictly enforcing the relevant regulations of the party and earnestly changing our work style in order to be able to lead the masses in accomplishing the four modernizations with one mind and heart.

The editorial says: In order to enhance the party's fighting capacity, we must also bring into full play the Communist Party member's vanguard and exemplary role in the four modernizations. Have all of our party members brought into play their vanguard and exemplary role? The answer is no. We should admit that some of our party members are not very qualified. Among these members, some possess more factionalism than party spirit. They recognize their faction instead of the party, are closer to the former than to the latter and cling tightly to the faction. Some are first to seek ease and comfort and last to endure hardship. They put themselves before others and always consider their own interests first. They demand special consideration and care from the organization but refuse to follow the organization's discipline. They even seek private gain at public expense and harm others to benefit themselves, thereby ruining party conduct and discipline. There are also comrades who drift along and are content with things as they are. Instead of making efforts to become both Red and expert, they live their lives aimlessly. These manifestations demonstrate that they have failed to perform the rights and responsibilities of party members and have forgotten themselves as party members and their vanguard and exemplary role. All these problems hamper the enhancement of the party's fighting capacity.

The editorial concludes: In order to enhance the party's fighting capacity, party committees at all levels, in the course of implementing the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, should launch extensive and down-to-earth political and ideological education within the party in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in party theory and communist ideals, and in adhering to the party's lines, strengthening party unity and reinforcing democratic centralism and sense of organization and discipline. This political and ideological education should be centered on the question of party committee building and the party member's vanguard and exemplary role.

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